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# OUTSIDE THE TRUMPINGTON GATES BEFORE PETERHOUSE WAS FOUNDED

A CHAPTER IN THE INTIMATE HISTORY  
OF MEDIEVAL CAMBRIDGE

BY THE

REV. H. P. STOKES, LL.D.

CORPUS CHRISTI COLLEGE



Cambridge :

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LONDON, GEORGE BELL AND SONS.

1908

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BEFORE PETERHOUSE WAS FOUNDED

PUBLICATIONS: OCTAVO SERIES  
No. XLIV

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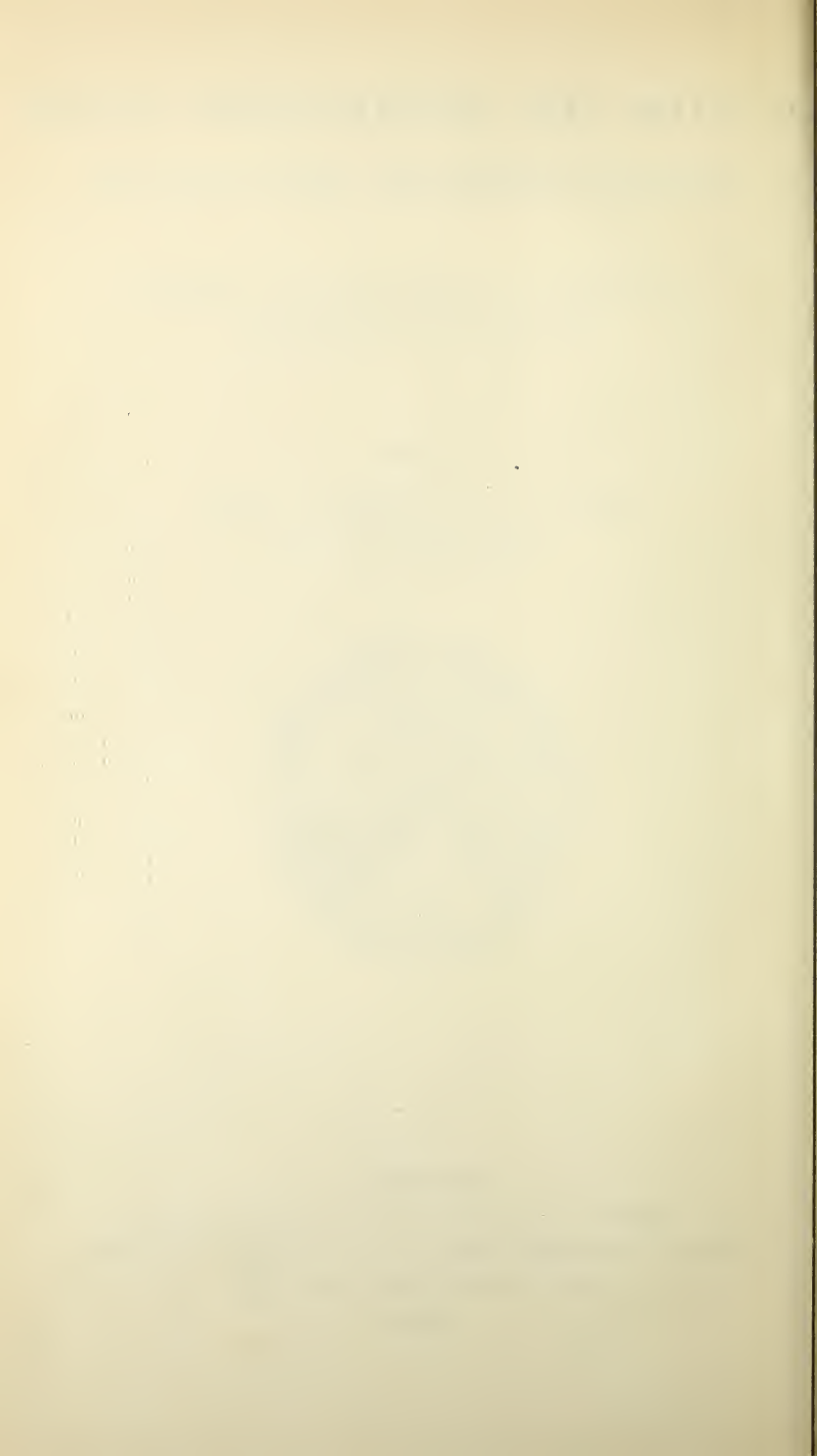
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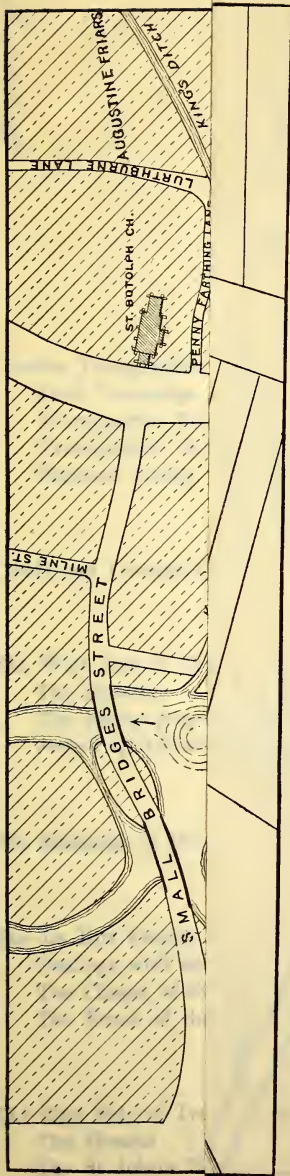
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PLAN OF CAMBRIDGE: OUTSIDE TRUMPINGTON GATES. CIRCA A.D. 1270.

 ST MARY'S  
PARISH  
[Formerly St Peter's]

 ST BOTOLPH'S  
PARISH

 ST BENET'S  
PARISH



REIGN OF KING CHARLES THE FIRST

IN THE YEAR 1649

BY JOHN BURNET

IN TWO VOLUMES

LONDON, Printed by J. B. 1724

IN TWO VOLUMES

BY JOHN BURNET

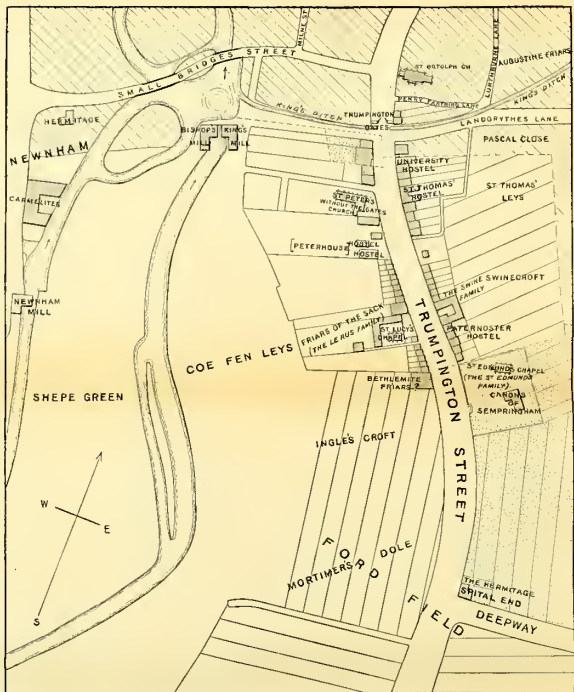
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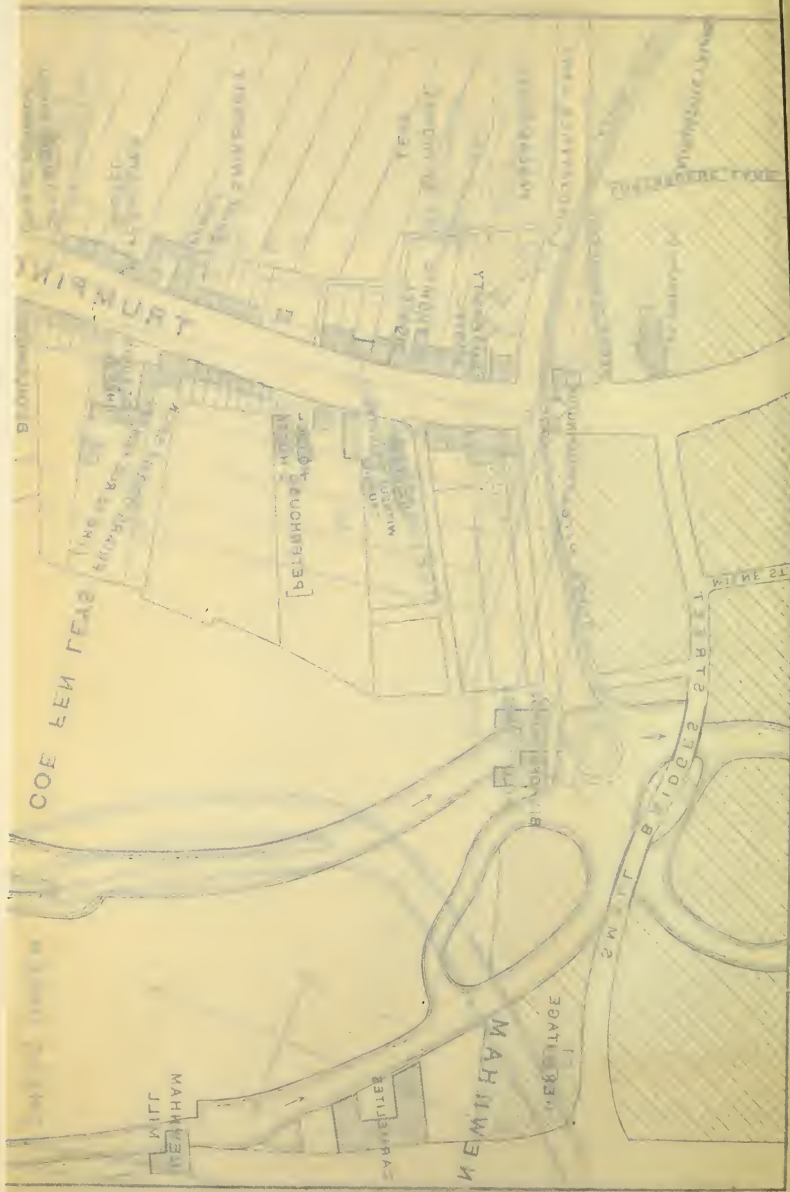


PLAN OF CAMBRIDGE: OUTSIDE TRUMPINGTON GATES. CIRCA A.D. 1270.

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PARISH

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PARISH



THIRDMURT

COE BEN LEAS

MANNEN  
BETTER

BETTER

MANNEN

BETTER

SWIFT BRIDGES

WINE ST



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## ILLUSTRATIONS.

1. CONJECTURAL MAP, illustrating Trumpington Street      *Frontispiece*

The writer is greatly indebted to Mr Alderman Kett, to whose skill the execution of this Map is due.

2. A DEED OF SALE, with Hebrew Quitclaim attached      *facing p. 20*

THE writer desires to thank the Master of St John's College, the Rev. Dr Walker of Peterhouse, the Rev. the Master of Pembroke and Messrs Hadley and Comber, Mr A. J. Wallis of Corpus Christi, Mr Arthur Gray of Jesus, and others, upon whose kindness he has trespassed in the matter of deeds and documents.

## CHAPTER I.

### OUTSIDE TRUMPINGTON GATES.

THE assertion made so confidently by Professor Freeman, in his *History of the Norman Conquest*<sup>1</sup>, that "Cambridge stood wholly on the left bank of the river Grant or Cam" finds few supporters now-a-days. The dual origin of our town is recognised<sup>2</sup>.

But what was the extent of the part of Cambridge which the river separated from the Castle Hill? and how far did it reach towards the south and east?

This essay will endeavour to illustrate the answer in one direction and for one period. It will survey the Trumpington Road in the thirteenth century. It will endeavour to prove that, outside the gates and beyond the King's Ditch, there dwelt a number<sup>3</sup> of influential members of the University and citizens of the town of Cambridge.

The term, "Trumpington Road," needs limitation, for even so late as the end of the eighteenth century, the high street of Cambridge right up to its junction with Bridge Street was occasionally called by the name of the well-known village where Chaucer's miller lived. Here we are dealing with the part of the road outside the gates near St Botolph's Church.

When those gates were first set up is not recorded. We

<sup>1</sup> Edition of 1871, vol. iv. p. 219; *English Towns and Districts*, p. 238; Babington, *Ancient Cambridgeshire*, p. 11.

<sup>2</sup> Maitland, *Township and Borough*, p. 99; A. Gray, *C. A. S.*, 4 Nov. 1907.

<sup>3</sup> The Subsidy Rolls of 1314, 5 (P. R. O.  $\frac{3}{4}$ ), show that the "Trumpton warde" (although it did not include Newnham, as the *Hundred Rolls* did) ranked easily second among the Cambridge wards in the number of its inhabitants. *Cambridge Gilds*, edited by M. Bateson, *C. A. S.* xxxix. p. 154.

are, indeed, told, in the Barnwell *Liber Memorandorum*<sup>1</sup>, that King Henry III at the time of the Barons' War "fecit edificare portas, et facere fossatas in circuitu ville cum magna diligencia." But the "Trumpington Gates" were certainly much older than 1266. The dedication of the church of St Botolph had doubtless something to do with its position. The name of the East Anglian Saint is often linked with churches situated "at the gates or without the walls" of towns and cities—for St Botolph "was held to be the patron or protector of travellers<sup>2</sup>, who on their setting out or arrival prayed in his chapels at the gates." So the church bearing his name is connected with the southern approach to Cambridge. We do not know the date of its foundation, but there are references to it in the twelfth century, and it or its predecessor may have been much older.

The expression "the southern entrance to Cambridge" is here used—although the object of this essay is to dwell upon the part of our town *outside the Trumpington Gates*—because it must be admitted (as a glance at the map will show) that the line of the King's Ditch must for many generations have formed an evident boundary to the town—beyond which lay not only the Barnwell Fields, but also the marsh land where Downing College now stands and the pools in the direction of Cherryhinton. Yet, beyond this ditch, there were outlying reaches in three directions—where the Bury Road runs past the Priors of St Radegund and of Barnwell, and where roads ran out from the Barnwell and from the Trumpington Gates.

The present writer deals with the dwellers outside the last-mentioned gates.

Where exactly were these Trumpington Gates? There is no distinct statement in the old records. But the following allusion in a thirteenth century deed throws light on their position. In the Treasury of Corpus Christi College (Drawer 31) there is a document<sup>3</sup> which is endorsed as follows: "Carta

<sup>1</sup> *Liber Memorandorum Ecclesie de Bernewelle*, edited by J. W. Clark, M.A., p. 122.

<sup>2</sup> *Notes and Queries*, 9th Series, vol. xi. p. 54, &c.

<sup>3</sup> *Cambridge Gilds*, edited by Mary Bateson, C. A. S. xxxix. p. 130.

Ricardi Bateman xijd. redditus *de tenemento juxta portas de Trumpynton.*" The house in question, we find on consulting the grant, was "in the parish of St Botolph, between Adam the Barker's and the King's Ditch." Now the King's Ditch ran, from the river by the mills, down the Mill Lane and along what is now called Pembroke Street. We therefore conclude that Richard Bateman's tenement was situated at the corner where Mr Hall's bookselling establishment now stands, and that the Trumpington Gates must have spanned the king's highway near this house.

A word or two may be said as to the parishes outside these gates. The gates, themselves, as remarked above, were situated in the parish of St Botolph, whose southern boundary ran—with the ditch—from the ancient mills, half-way along the lane still called Mill Lane. It then encloses an outlying portion of St Benet's parish, coming out into Trumpington Road just north of where the Congregational Chapel now stands. Crossing the highway, the boundary bent to the east, and passed through what is now the Old Court of Pembroke College—and so on for a space; then bulging out and including a large portion of the "Downing site." Thus immediately outside the King's Ditch and outside the gates were situated parts of the parishes of St Botolph and St Benet. South of these were the church and the parish of St Peter—called "St Peter without the Trumpington Gates" to distinguish it from the church and the parish of the same name situated in the other part of the town beyond the river and called St Peter's "ad Castrum." This church (now called St Mary's the Less) belonged when Peter-house was founded, and had belonged for about a century, to the master and brethren of St John's Hospital, an establishment of Augustinian canons dwelling near where the northern end of Trumpington Street joins Bridge Street. From a curious legal record<sup>1</sup> of the reign of Richard I we learn that the advowson had been given to the Hospital by Henry FitzSegar, by whom and by ancestors of whom the presentation and the living had

<sup>1</sup> *Placit. Abbrev.* p. 98; Coke's first *Institute*, 109 b; Selden, *History of Tithes*, p. 386; Cooper, *Annals*, i. p. 29; *Rot. Hund.* ii. p. 359.



been held for more than 120 years—though it must be noted that the numbers quoted are suspiciously round. This—if taken literally—would carry us back “T. R. E.,” to days before the Conquest.

St Peter’s parish extended southwards along the highway, on the west side until it met the boundaries of Trumpington, and on the east side to what is now Fitzwilliam Street; where began a part of the parish of St Benedict, which stretched some way east and south; being bounded in the latter direction by the western end of the Barnwell Fields—now occupied by Brookside and the University Botanic Gardens.

This at any rate was the apportionment of the parishes in the thirteenth century, as indeed it is at the present day. But the strips of land which were included in what were technically called “the Cambridge Fields,” seem to have paid tithes<sup>1</sup> to various parishes, perhaps to whatever church the occupiers, or owners, chose.

Having noted generally how the parishes lie, we are about to return to the Trumpington Gates, and to proceed systematically along the king’s highway towards the south.

It will be observed that, following many documents, we have used the expression “the Trumpington Gates”—in the plural. Frequently, however, the term “the Trumpington Gate”—in the singular—is employed. The explanation of the discrepancy is doubtless to be found in the supposition that, at the ancient entrance to the town near the church of St Botolph, stood double gates, which were collectively called “the Trumpington Gate” and separately “the Trumpington Gates.”

We shall take as our principal date the period just preceding the foundation of Peterhouse, for which Hugh de Balsham, Bishop of Ely, obtained a licence in the year 1284. And this is a convenient date, because a few years previously, in 1278, Edward I had ordered an elaborate survey to be taken, the results of which embodied in the *Hundred Rolls* are especially detailed as to the town of Cambridge.

<sup>1</sup> Maitland, *T. and B.*, p. 59.



But, though this may be taken as our rallying point, we shall frequently antedate by many years our researches as to the properties held outside the gates, and occasionally trace their ownership or use later on in the fourteenth century.

It may also be noted that besides the detailed information afforded by the *Rotuli Hundredorum* and by various subsidy rolls and tallage-records, so many of the messuages and fields passed into the hands of religious and collegiate institutions, that we are able to consult numerous deeds preserved by these societies—among which may be named the colleges of Peterhouse, Pembroke, Corpus, St John (the successors of the old Hospital) and Jesus (the inheritors of St Radegund's); while the Barnwell *Liber Memorandorum*, the records of Anglesey Abbey and other monastic institutions have been consulted in print or manuscript.

So many are the documents thus preserved, and so frequently did the properties change hands, that it would be possible to draw up a very long list of persons who owned, or leased, houses or land outside the Trumpington Gates in the thirteenth century; and yet there are frequent gaps in the order of succession and inheritance.

## CHAPTER II.

### DEEDS AND DOCUMENTS.

It will perhaps be well, before proceeding further, to take a general survey of the deeds or records which tell of the inhabitants in the neighbourhood, and of the owners of property therein.

The most complete list is given in the celebrated *Hundred Rolls* of 1279: those who were connected with the Parish of St Peter-without-the-Gate may be quoted, and the details recorded of the possessions and claims summarised. Unfortunately no boundaries or abuttals are specified (and this omission prevents the discrimination of the parishioners of St Benet's and of St Botolph's who lived without from those who were within the Trumpington Gates):

*The Friars of the Sack*, who are stated<sup>1</sup> (as may be seen from the quotation given in full on page 22) to have derived their property partly from "Richard de Heke Lingham" (about whom nothing is known) and from many others (whose gifts and grants are detailed on pages 23—28).

*The Prior and Convent of Anglesey*<sup>2</sup> held one messuage (of which no particulars are given); another, of the gift of Eustace son of Ralph, which Stephen Ace formerly held (of which the Commissioners say, as they do in several other cases: *quo warranto Prior tenet dictum tenementum nesciunt*); an annual rent of 3s., of the gift of John Le Ry, formerly rector of the Chapel of St Edmund, arising out of a messuage which John Le Ry had of the gift of Laurence son of Alan of Blakeham, which Laurence had it of the gift of John son of Arnold of Cambridge; also a rent of 5s. from a messuage [towards the Chapel of St Edmund] which Peter son of Ivo formerly had; and 4s. rent, paid by Richard Bateman; and 6s. paid

<sup>1</sup> *Rotuli Hundredorum*, ii. p. 360.

<sup>2</sup> See also Hailstone's *History of Bottisham*, C. A. S. xiv. pp. 229, 240.

by Berneus the Butcher (*Carnifex*), which they had of the gift of Robert son of Robert Huberd, which Robert had it *ex antiqua successione hereditaria antecessorum suorum*; together with 2s. rent, the gift of Simon the Chamberlain (*Camerarius*) of E[ustace], Bishop of Ely.

Henry de Ho held one messuage, &c., which he had by hereditary right on the death of his father Thomas de Ho, who bought it from Matilda daughter of John of Cambridge, clerk, who had it on the death of her father, who had it *ex antiqua exemptione*. It paid 1*d.* annually to Matilda and her heirs, and 4*s.* to Luke of St Edmund's *sicut capitale domino feodi*. Henry de Ho also held a croft, &c., which came to him from his father, who bought it of Alan Baseli of Cambridge; and *una placea terre*, which his father bought of Hugh le Rus, who had it by hereditary succession; also half a rood of land, which his father bought of Margaret daughter of Roger clerk of Cambridge, whose father had it by hereditary succession.

William de Sauston chaplain held one messuage, of the gift of Matilda Sephare, who had it by hereditary right on the death of her ancestors—a rose was paid to Margaret and 2*s.* to Luke of St Edmund's.

John Perin held one messuage which he bought of the Abbot and Convent of Lavendene, which they had of the gift of Cecilia Godsol, who inherited it on the death of her ancestors; and another messuage of the gift of Peter de Welles his brother, who bought it of John of Histon, who bought it of Simon Fot, who inherited it from his ancestors—4*d.* rent was paid to Luke of St Edmund's.

John de Eilesham and Sabina his wife held the following properties:

(1) A messuage, which Sabina bought of Eustace Selede, who inherited it on the death of his brother Simon Selede, who had it *ex antiqua successione parentorum suorum*—paying a rent of 8*d.* to the Prior of Barnwell.

(2) A messuage which Sabina bought of Thomas de Ho, which he bought of Hervey, son of Michael, which Hervey bought of the Prioress and Convent of St Radegund—to whom 3*s.* rent was paid.

(3) A messuage, which Sabina bought of the Prioress &c. of St Radegund—who received 3*s.* rent.

(4) A messuage, which they bought of Richard son of Richard Burs, who inherited it on the death of his father—12*d.* rent being paid to St Radegund. (The Commissioners add in these four instances that they do not know how the Convents obtained their rights.)

(5) John also held the following messuages: one which he bought of Thomas of Cottenham, which he bought of Richard Herward [Mich. Bernard (?)], which he had by hereditary succession—from this messuage a rent of 3*s.* was paid to Geoffrey de Spartegrave. [Cf. p. 9.]

(6) One messuage, which he bought of John Pikerel, which he inherited on the death of his father Henry Pickerell, who had it in free marriage of the gift of Richard Skin—a rose was paid to John Pickerel and 2s. to the Prioress of St Radegund.

(7) One messuage, which he bought of Hugo de Dethe and of Alice his wife, which they had of the gift of her father Henry Pikerel, who had it of the gift of Richard Skin in free marriage with Rosa his daughter—a pair of gloves being paid to Gilbert Bernard.

(8) A messuage, which he bought of John le Reder', who bought it of Simon Selede, who had it of his ancestors—3s. rent being paid to the Prior of Barnwell.

(9) A messuage, which he bought of Simon of Trumpington, who bought it of Eustace Selede.

Luke of St Edmund's held one messuage<sup>1</sup> &c. in St Peter's and a horse-mill in the market of Cambridge with 70 acres of land in the Fields of Cambridge pertaining to the same messuage, which he inherited on the death of his brother Master Thomas, who had it of the gift of his father Walter of St Edmund's, who inherited it on the decease of his mother Alice, who had it in succession from her ancestors.

Alan Baseli held one messuage, which he bought of Matilda daughter of John Clerk of Cambridge, who had it of the gift of her brother Master Walter, who had it on the death of his father John, who had it by ancient purchase—rent of 1s. being paid to Geoffrey son of John, and 1s. to the chaplain celebrating the mass of St Mary in the church of St Mary of Cambridge.

Hervey Pippe [Prippe ?] held one messuage, which he bought of the Prior and Convent of Anglesey, who had it of the gift of Robert son of Robert Huberd, who inherited it on the death of his mother Amicia Godsol, who inherited it from her ancestors—a rent of 3s. being paid to the Prior and Convent.

Alan Attepond held one messuage, which he bought of Alexander Atteberne, who had it of the gift of Simon Fot, who had it *ex antiquo perquisito*—paying a rent of 40*d.* to the heirs of Peter de Welles by the assignment of the said Simon.

Sepehar (or Sephar) le Gaunt' held one messuage, which he bought of Stephen of Cottenham chaplain, who had it of the gift of Geoffrey of Alderheth, chaplain, who bought it of John son of Stephen, which Stephen had it *de antiquo perquisito*. Hence were rents of 12*d.* to Alice Hervey and her heirs, and 3*d.* for the sustenance of a lamp in the church of St Sepulchre.

<sup>1</sup> *Rot. Hund.* ii. p. 372.

Peter Swyn held a messuage which he inherited on the death of his father Thomas, who had it on the death of his father Hervey ; and another messuage, similarly through his father Thomas and his grandfather Hervey, the latter having it on the death of Alice Wylunet his mother—paying 8*d.* rent to Luke of St Edmund's.

John de Berkinke chaplain held one messuage, in the parish of St John [St Peter ?] without the gate of Trumpiton', which he bought of Alice, daughter of William Lucke the Miller (*Molendinarius*), who inherited it on the death of her brother John, who inherited it on the death of his father William, who bought it of Thomas Elyot, who had it by ancient hereditary succession—it paid 3*s.* rent to the said Thomas and his heirs.

Thomas, son of Edmund the Miller (*Molendinarius*), held one messuage, which he bought of Richard Timpon, who inherited it by the death of William Timpon his father, who had it by ancient purchase—it paid rents of 4*d.* each to the Nuns of St Radegund and to the Hospital of St John by the assignment of the said William.

Simon of Potton and Margaret his wife held one messuage in Trumpitune strate which descended to them by the death of John Paternoster husband of the said Margaret, and the said John had it of the gift of Simon the Carter (*le Chareter*) in free marriage with the said Margaret his daughter ; Simon bought it of John le Rus—a rent of 2*s.* being paid to the Almoner of Barnwell. Simon also bought an acre of land in the Fields of Cambridge from Luke of St Edmund's.

Sabina daughter of John Paternoster held one messuage in the Parish of St Peter without the gate, which she had of the gift of her father, who bought it of Thomas son of William le Teler.

[The following rent-charge has been already given on page 7 ; but it is repeated in the *Hundred Rolls* (ii. 365) in an independent paragraph. It will be noticed that a mistake in each entry is corrected in the other:]

Geoffrey Spartegrave and his wife Agnes [daughter of Michael Bernard] received 3*s.* rent from John Glasham [Eylsham] and Sabina his wife for a messuage...which they had of the gift of Isabella Wombe, who had had it as a gift from Michæel Bernard her father.

From the Charters<sup>1</sup> of the Priory of St Radegund, preserved at Jesus College and admirably calendared by Mr A. Gray, the following deeds "of the thirteenth century," referring to St Peter's-extra-Trumpington Gate, may be quoted :

<sup>1</sup> C. A. S. xxxi. pp. 105, 6 ; 140, 1 ; 107.



"156 *a.* Ralf Sigan, priest, to the Nuns : land without Trump. Gate next land of Hen. Meso and land of which his son Coleman has the reversion after his death. Witness, Maurice, *capellanus*.

*b.* The same to the same : land in same place. Same witnesses.

*c.* Hugh FitzAlgar Brest releases to the Nuns (Prioress Letitia) land given to them by Ralf Sigan. Witn. Hervey FitzEustace.

157. Nuns (Pr. Letitia) to Ric. Burs, butcher, land in St P. par. without Trump. Gate, between land of Ric. Sinereles and land of Hen. Scolemaister : rent 12*d.*, two capons, and half a mark as *gersuma*. Witn. Sir Drogo, *capellanus*.

158. Nuns to Mabel Blangernun for her life : a mess. in Trump. Street formerly held of them by Hen. Scolemayster, between a mess. of Rich. Burs, butcher, and a mess. of Ric. Cau : rent 5*s.* Witn. Joh. Ruffus.

159. Nuns (Pr. Custancia) to Pet. de Wilburham and wife Sabina : a mess. in St P. par. without Trump. Gate, lately held of Nuns by Mabel Blangernun, between land of said Sabina and land of Thomas de Cotenham : rent 3*s.* Joh. Leacon, mayor.

160. Nuns (Pr. Elena) to Joh. de Eylesham and wife Sabina : plot of ground in St P. par. without Trump. Gate, between his land and land of Mr Hugh de Hulmo, ab. in front on the highway : rent 6*d.* Joh. Martin, mayor.

161. Marg., wid. of Ralf, to Rob. FitzMaud : land in St P. par. *extra portam Cantebr.* between land of St P. church and land of Absalon FitzWymund, next the Chapel of St Edmund : rent 4*d.*, two capons, and 2*s.* *gersuma*. Witn. Walt., son of Mr Geoffrey."

"362. Hervey FitzEustace to the Nuns, with his sister Roda when she has taken the religious habit in their house:...a mess. outside Trumpington Gates, held by the wife of Selede Pinberd, next Rob. Nadun : a mess. in the par. of St Benedict, held by Hen. Bekke, between Apsolon, son of a priest, and Walter, son of Mr Geoffrey. Witn. Bartholomew, official of Ely."

[The following St Radegund property in St Benet's Parish was also doubtless without the Trumpington Gates, and some of the other deeds on pp. 107 and 108 of Mr Gray's *Priory of St Radegund* were probably on the east of Trumpington Road:]

"169 *a.* Walter son of Master Geoffrey of Camb. to Peter FitzBurchard : land in St B. par. which Filurun held of his father : rent 2*s.*, two capons and two hens and 20*s.* *gersuma*. Witn. Bartholomew, chaplain.

*b.* Will. de St Edmund to Nuns : the above mess., described as in the great street towards Trump. gate ; rent as above, the Nuns releasing to him an acre of land in Camb. fields which they hold of the same Walter, son of Geoffrey. Witn. Maurice Ruffus.

c. Alice, wife of above Will. de St Edmund and dau. of Master Geoffrey, confirms the above grant. Witn. as above.

d. Walter, son of above Will. and Alice, confirms the same grant. Witness as above."

In the *Liber Memorandorum Ecclesie de Bernewelle* (edited by J. W. Clark, M.A.), p. 289, there is a list of "Redditus Prioris de Bernewelle in villa de Cantebrigia," including the following:

*Parochia Sancti Petri extra Trumpitonegatis.*

Canonici de Simplingham tenent unam placeam terre juxta Deudeneris lane, et reddunt ij d.

Robertus de Wynewyc tenet unum mesuagium juxta fratres Saccorum, et reddit ijs. et iiij capones.

Johannes de Eylesham tenet unum mesuagium juxta ecclesiam Sancti Petri, et reddit viij d. et ij capones.

*Parochia Sancti Benedicti.*

Robertus de Bitteringe tenet unum mesuagium extra portas de Trumpitone, et reddit ix d.

[A note at the end adds:]

Item Johannes le Rus [solebat reddere] viginti octo solidos xj denarios per annum. [See p. 41.]

In connexion with Anglesey Abbey, a document is mentioned in Hailstone's *History of Bottisham* (pp. 239—242), giving a list of the Convent's possessions in Cambridge; but it need not be quoted here, as it is evidently copied from the *Hundred Rolls*, as given above.

Another document, connected with this Abbey, however, referred to on p. 185, is of such interest from the persons and places mentioned that it is here quoted in full from the *Miscellaneous Charters* in the Augmentation Office (vol. xv. no. 112):

"Sciant presentes et futuri quod ego Henricus prior de Angleseye et ejusdem loci conventus unanimi assensu et favore concordi concessimus remissimus et omnino pro nobis et successoribus nostris et in perpetuum quietum clamavimus Thome servienti universitatis Cantebrig' et Matilde uxori sue et eorum heredibus et assignatis totum jus nostrum et claimum quod unquam habuimus vel habere poterimus in duobus messuagiis et duobus acris et una roda terre arabilis cum suis pertinentiis jacentibus in vico molendinorum de Cantebreg inter terram Willielmi Seman ex una parte et terram Symonis de Bradele ex altera. Que vero duo messuagia et terram predictam cum suis pertinentiis Robertus filius Roberti Hubert modo canonicus noster dum secularis erat dedit et incartavit Rogero filio

Willelmi de Malketon in Cantebrig' in liberum maritagium cum Matilda filia Cecilie de Comberton. Ita videlicet quod nec nos nec successores nostri pro nobis vel nomine nostro in predictis duobus messuagiis et duobus acris et una roda terre cum suis pertinentiis jus aliquod imponere vel claimum exigere inde de cetero poterimus. Pro hac autem nostra concessione remissione et presenti quicta clamatione dederunt nobis predicti Thomas et Matilda pro se et heredibus suis et suis assignatis et eorum heredibus illud mesuagium cum suis pertinentiis in Trumpiton Strate de Cantebrig quod jacet inter terram quondam Ricardi Tunpan ex una parte et terram Henrici (?) Prippe ex altera in perpetuum et quadraginta solidos argenti in manibus. In cujus rei testimonium huic carte sigillum nostrum comune apposuimus. Hiis testibus Johanne Buth tunc majore de Cantebreg—Johanne Grim, Waltero Seman, Ricardo de Heckeke, Ricardo filio Bateman tunc baliviis—Bartolomeo Goggin, Gylberto Bernard, Willelmo Eliot, Rogero de Wylberham et Johanne scriptore et aliis."

In the *Pedes Finium*<sup>1</sup>, relating to the County of Cambridge, are many notices referring to the district which we are treating, *e.g.*,

56 Hen. III (49). Brother Roger de Ebor' Prior of the Order "de Penitencia Jesu Christi" of Cantebrig' [per fratrem Johannem de Hykelington] *v.* Walter le Braszur and Aldretha his wife [de una crofta &c.] in the suburbs of Cantebrig.

24 Ed. I (7). Magister Robert de Bytering *v.* Thomas de Tudenham and Margareta his wife [de uno mesuagio et dimidio et tribus acris terre cum pertinentiis] in Cantebrig', &c.

In the *Cartulary* preserved in the Treasury of St John's College, there are two or three most interesting Rent-Rolls, arranged under Parishes.

Under the parish of St Peter-without-the-Gates, for one term (undated<sup>2</sup>), occur the following names and payments:

"De Clericis Universitatis.....ijs.

De Nicholao Pawe pro tenemento suo super le Gynggesdich (*sic*)...xijd.

De Radulpho de Ekelington pro hospicio nostro quod tenet ad terminum vite.....xxs.

<sup>1</sup> *C. A. S.* xxvi. (edited by Walter Rye).

<sup>2</sup> These rent-rolls are undated; but they probably belong to a period preceding the acquirement of the Hostels by Bishop Hugh de Balsham, for their occupiers are not styled *magistri* and thus do not seem to be members of the University. The first payments, those made by the University Clerks, show that the Haydon Hostel on the other side of the road was already given to, or hired by, the University. John Pawe is mentioned in a lawsuit in the year 1298 (Cooper, *Annals*, i. p. 68).



De Johanne Wycstolke pro hospicio nostro quod tenet ad firmam.....  
xxvijs.

De Priore de Angleseye.....ijd.

De tenemento quod Willielmus de Bertone tenet..... iij d. et ij  
capones etc."

For another term we have the *redditus*:

"De Clericis Universitatis.....ijs.

De Johanne pawe pro tenemento suo super le Kynges dyche.....xij d.

De radulpho de Ekelington etc.....xx s.

De uxore Galfridi Dukis (?).....xxv s.

De priore de Angleseye.

De uxore quondam Johannis pourfyth.....iij d."

Besides the Radegund deeds at Jesus College, calendared by Mr A. Gray and referred to above, there are hundreds of conveyances preserved at St John's, Peterhouse, Pembroke, Corpus Christi and other colleges. Many of these the writer, by the kind permission of the authorities, has been allowed to consult—various quotations from them being made in these pages; but unfortunately they have not yet been systematically calendared, though in several cases useful lists have been made of the contents of bundles or chests or drawers. In some cases, also, more or less correct catalogues have been published in the *Reports* of the Historical MSS. Commission.

The dates of these records and documents, of course, vary. Sometimes unfortunately they are not dated at all; though in many of such cases it is possible, by noting the names of the witnesses, to give the year approximately. In certain instances, the names of previous possessors or tenants enable us to carry back the ownership; this is especially so in the long list of the *Hundred Rolls*, where the succession to the property is carefully enquired into, and authoritatively set forth.

## CHAPTER III.

### TRUMPINGTON ROAD. THE WEST SIDE.

WE may, at length, proceed to go systematically along the West Side of the *Via Regia*, beginning next to where the Trumpington Gates stood of old and the Pitt Press stands now

A block of houses and land reached from Mill Lane to the lane by St Peter's (or Little St Mary's) Church. Of this scarcely any records<sup>1</sup> remain; though subsequently it was the site of the manor-house of the Cotton Hall property—an old mansion which for generations stood opposite Pembroke. The Cotton family<sup>2</sup> was long prominent in the rolls of Cambridge, supplying mayors or parliamentary burgesses to the town. As the manor—which was very extensive in the borough and in neighbouring villages—was also called Cayles or Caylyse, the Cottons probably succeeded to the possessions of an important family named Cayley, whose headquarters were in Trumpington, but who likewise figured largely in the annals of Cambridge. In later times, in the sixteenth century, the manor passed into the hands of Dr Henry Hervey, Master of Trinity Hall, who

<sup>1</sup> Or perhaps it would be more correct to say, that, owing to the meeting of the two parishes—St Benet's and St Peter's—in this corner, it is difficult to locate houses merely mentioned parochially in deeds. The residence of the Pawe family, taxed in the St John's Hospital rent-rolls, was doubtless down Mill Lane, as it is said to be on the King's Ditch in St Peter's parish (see pp. 12 and 13). So, the old *Katharine Wheel*, "in St Mary's without Trumpington Gate...situated upon the King's Ditch near Pembroke Hall" (according to Masters, *History of C. C. C.*, p. 52), was perhaps near this, though there must be some mistake in the historian's description.

<sup>2</sup> Baker MSS. iii. p. 318; vii. p. 179; xvii. p. 133; Maitland, *Township and Borough*, p. 177.

left it to his college. The manor-house on Trumpington Road was pulled down in the eighteenth century. In Braunius's map, a rope-walk stretched behind it down towards the mills.

We come next to the Church of St Peter, to the antiquity of which reference has already been made. A large part of this sacred building fell down<sup>1</sup> in the year 1350, but it was soon afterwards re-erected and re-dedicated to St Mary the Less. It may be remarked, in connexion with the family whose manor-house has just been alluded to as standing between it and the Trumpington Gates, that, a year or two before the fall of the chancel, John Cotton had founded a chantry in the church, endowing it with some property across the road, which will be described when the eastern side of the highway is dealt with.

The history of the church need not be detailed here, though two or three points may be mentioned. In the middle of the thirteenth century the Carmelites<sup>2</sup>, who had for some years been stationed at Chesterton, moved into this parish, and occupied some three acres across the waters in Newnham. There is a record of a covenant<sup>3</sup> between them and the brethren of St John's Hospital, granting the new-comers the use of the church. Such, however, was the state of the river, or the various branches of the river, at that period, that we are told<sup>4</sup> that the Carmelites "suffered in winter many and great inconveniences, on account of the inundation of the waters, so that scholars could not have access to them to hear divinity, nor could they go to town to obtain their victuals." This description of course refers to the passage of "the small bridges," towards what is now called Silver Street; and though the Carmelites may have threaded their way by some paths and fordings across by the Mills to St Peter's, yet we find, from the *Hundred Rolls*<sup>5</sup> and from the Barnwell records<sup>6</sup>, that they erected a church in their convent bounds. Subsequently, how-

<sup>1</sup> Cooper's *Memorials*, iii. p. 319.

<sup>2</sup> Barnwell *Liber Mem.*, edited by J. W. Clark, p. 211.

<sup>3</sup> Baker MS. 42, f. 195 b; Baker-Mayor, ii. 557, 8; *Historical MSS. Commission Report*, i. 78.

<sup>4</sup> *Rotuli Parliamentorum*, i. 51; Cooper's *Annals*, i. 62.

<sup>5</sup> *Rot. Hund.* ii. p. 393.

<sup>6</sup> *Lib. Mem.* p. 212.

ever, they removed their whole establishment to this side of the river and occupied a part of the present sites of Queens' and King's Colleges.

But to return to St Peter's; the advowson of that church was by arrangement given to the first Cambridge college, which was founded by Hugh de Balsham, when he separated the scholars whom he had placed in the Hospital of St John and transferred them to the two tenements<sup>1</sup> near the church, which formed the nucleus of Peterhouse.

These two historic houses had long been in the possession of the brethren of St John's Hospital, and apparently had been used as residences or hostels for students. In the year 1246 Hugh Northwold, Bishop of Ely, on behalf of the Augustinian brethren, procured from Hugo de Hottun, then Chancellor of the University, an exemption<sup>2</sup> from taxation for these two Hostels. After the failure of Bishop Hugh Balsham's celebrated experiment of introducing scholars among the brethren of the Hospital, the secular students were transferred to these Hostels; the church of St Peter, the tithes of the two mills and other possessions being bestowed upon them, while certain other properties were assigned by the Bishop to the Hospital. These two tenements, which thus formed the foundation<sup>3</sup> of Peterhouse—the first Cambridge college—remained standing until the reign of Charles I. They are called by Caius<sup>4</sup> "the hostel of the Brothers of Penitence of Jesus Christ and the hostel of the Secular Brothers of St John the Evangelist"; and, by Richard Parker<sup>5</sup>, "the Hostels of the Brothers of Penance, and of Jesus Christ." But it will be noticed that the latter title arises from a confusion; while the name derived

<sup>1</sup> See interesting references to these hostels in the undated Rent-Rolls in the St John's *Cartulary*, quoted on pp. 12 and 13, and the note there.

<sup>2</sup> Baker MS. x. (7037), p. 144; xix. (7046), p. 227 b; Baker-Mayor, p. 21.

<sup>3</sup> In a bundle of deeds in the Treasury at Corpus Christi College (nos. 101–110, Drawer 31), there is a grant (in the year 1349) by John Redhode: "From the tenement of the scholars of the House of St Peter which they inhabit, 3*d*." See *Cambridge Gilds* (Bateson), *C. A. S.* xxxix. p. 137. But Corpus has not now any claim on Peterhouse.

<sup>4</sup> *Hist. Cant. Acad.* i. p. 54.

<sup>5</sup> *Hist. and Antiq.* p. 34.

from the Friars of the Sack is evidently a mistake, as these particular buildings were never part of the possessions of the said Friars. They were afterwards (says Dr Walker in his *History of Peterhouse*<sup>1</sup>) called the "Great" and the "Little Hostle," and (in 1626) contained respectively ten and seven chambers. "That one of the Hostels occupied the site of the present Porter's Lodge appears from the description of the tenement of Robert Hewes, the butler, he having the Library as his western boundary. The 'Little Hostle' was pulled down when the Chapel was built in 1628-32. It evidently stood on the street-front of the Chapel. The 'Great Hostle,' in which apparently Hewes had his tenement, must have been razed for the completion of the Library range in 1633."

The old Combination Room<sup>2</sup> of Peterhouse was formerly "wainscoted with small oblong Pannels, the two upper Rows of which were filled with Paintings on Board of several of the older Masters and Benefactors to the College. Each Picture had an inscription in the Corner, and on a separate long Pannel under each much ornamented with painting, was a Latin Distic." The first of these was "A view of the two antient Hostles of the Brothers of Penance, and of Jesus Christ: on the Spot where they stood, Hugh de Balsham Bp. of Ely founded this College in 1280." Many of the *Pannels* have been preserved, but this—of the "Scholasticorum Hospitia"—has unfortunately disappeared. They were *in situ* when Carter's *History*<sup>3</sup> appeared in 1753; but, according to Cole, Bishop Keene, the Master, shortly afterwards removed them across to his Lodge.

Bishop Hugh de Balsbam maintained his interest in his foundation to the last, bequeathing to the scholars the sum of 300 marks, "with which they bought a certain area to the south of the church, and built thereon a handsome Hall (*aula perpulcra*)." The present hall is substantially the same as the original one, says Mr J. W. Clark, who, at the end of the first volume of the *Architectural History of the University of Cambridge* (p. 620) quotes from Professor Willis the following note

<sup>1</sup> (*College Histories Series*), p. 20.

<sup>2</sup> Cole MS. xxxv. 112; Willis and Clark, *Arch. Hist.* i. p. 63.

<sup>3</sup> *History* (1753), pp. 33-38.



on the doorway at the south end of the hall-screen: "It [the doorway] belongs in fact to the thirteenth century, and is earlier in style than the foundation of the college. Standing as it does on the ground bought from the Friars of the Penitence in 1307, it must, with part of the wall of the hall adjacent to it, be considered as a portion of their buildings which was appropriated to the use of the college." This note, however, is not only inconsistent with the statement as to the erection of the Hall soon after the death of the Bishop in 1286, but is unsupported by the references as to the properties of the Friars, whose buildings do not seem to have reached so far north as the hostels.

Between the hostels and the churchyard stood an important estate belonging to a lady, who, when she sold this property<sup>1</sup> to some representatives of Peterhouse at the end of the thirteenth century, was known as Sabina, formerly the wife of John de Aylesham. This widow, who was a great heiress, was the daughter of a Cambridge citizen named Martin Brithnoth<sup>2</sup>, upon whose death, and that of her uncle Hervey, she succeeded to the family possessions and proceeded to purchase other houses and lands. Her first husband<sup>3</sup> was Peter de Wilburham, one of the borough bailiffs, who apparently died after a short married life. Mistress Sabina after a while found another partner<sup>2</sup> in John de Aylesham, a Cambridge townsman, who held the same official post for several years. After the death of this citizen, the lady soon appears as "Sabina Asselof<sup>4</sup>," and therefore it may be presumed that she or her possessions had again proved attractive, although it should be noted that

<sup>1</sup> Peterhouse Treasury, "Situs Collegii," B. 9; Willis and Clark, *Arch. Hist.* i. p. 3.

<sup>2</sup> *Rot. Hund.* ii. pp. 371, 2.

<sup>3</sup> Peterhouse Treasury, "Situs Collegii," A. 26; compared with *Hundred Rolls*, as in last note.

<sup>4</sup> Cole MS. ii. p. 57; xii. p. 123 b. The present writer is unable to account for this name, unless there was some family connexion with Simon Asselof, her neighbour mentioned in the deed quoted on the next page. This Simon Asselof was probably the well-known Magister Simon de Ascellis, who became Prior of Barnwell (see p. 40). Many remarks might be made, throughout this essay, upon the surnames mentioned therein.

she still sometimes styled herself "formerly the wife of John de Aylesham." She was apparently one of the largest owners of property in Cambridge; indeed in the parish of St Peter-without-the-gates, with which we are now dealing, she possessed no less than nine houses and eleven acres. These we shall have occasion to enumerate later on. Here, before we return to the property next to the church, one deed may be referred to as a specimen of the records of her possessions.

In the Treasury of Peterhouse there was preserved till lately a document<sup>1</sup> which was of unique interest in Cambridge, because there was attached to it a Hebrew quitclaim, recalling the days, before the expulsion, when so many citizens had recourse to Jewish money-lenders. Fortunately, although the deed is now lost, a photograph of it is in existence, and this, by the kindness of Mr J. W. Clark, the Registry, is here reproduced. The document, in legal phraseology, tells how Thomas de Ho, clerk, granted to Peter de Wilburham and Sabina his wife, for the sum of twenty shillings, a certain messuage with the buildings thereon, &c., in the town of Cambridge, in the parish of St Peter-without-Trumptonigate, between the land which was formerly Simon Asselof's on the one part and that which formerly belonged to Hugh le Rus, the son of Absalon, on the other part; which messuage indeed contained in length 42 ells from the Great Street to the grantor's croft, which is connected with the same tenement. There was to be paid annually, in half-yearly instalments, 3 shillings to the Nuns of the House of St Radegund of Grenecoft and two pairs of white gloves to the representatives of Thomas de Ho, who promised to maintain the agreement against all people, Christians or Jews, and who affixed his seal in the presence of certain witnesses—John le Rus, Reginald Sherewind, John Paternoster, Alan Basilie, Ebor' [Everard the clerk], and others. Affixed to the deed is the following Jewish quitclaim:

אני החתום מטה מודה שטומש דהוא פטור הוא ויורשיו ממני ומיורשי  
 הן מחובות וערבויות מבריאית עולם עד טושיינן שנת ארבעים ותשע למלכות  
 אדונינו המלך הנרי בן המלך יוהן ואם נמצא חלק בשמי ובשם טומש הנקו'  
 עד הזמן הנקו' יהיה כקנין ומה שכתבתי חתמתי אברהם בן שמואל:

<sup>1</sup> Peterhouse Treasury, "Situs Collegii," A. 26.

A translation may be added: "I, the undersigned, do acknowledge that Thomas de Ho is quit he and his heirs from me and my heirs both from debts and liabilities from the creation of the world to (the festival of) All Saints (in the) year 49 of the reign of our lord the King Henry son of the King John, and if there shall be found a counterpart in my name and in the name of the aforesaid Thomas as to a previous period it shall be as nothing, and what I have written I have signed. Abraham son of Samuel."

Thomas de Ho, whose seal is appended, and who owned other property in this parish, was a man of some position in the county—"Thomas de Hoo, Chevaler," he is called in one record<sup>1</sup>. Sabina, as we have seen, was then the wife of Peter de Wilburham; the neighbours were respectively an eminent lawyer, Simon de Ascellis<sup>2</sup> (whom we shall meet soon as dwelling<sup>3</sup> in the stone-house of the le Rus family, and who subsequently entered the priory of Barnwell) and Hugh le Rus<sup>4</sup> (who was a junior member of the family just mentioned and whose actual parentage is hereby discovered). The witnesses we shall all meet again and again in deeds of the period; while Abraham ben Shemuel<sup>5</sup> appears in certain remarkable transactions recorded in the Plea Rolls of the Exchequer of the Jews both at the beginning and at the end of the reign of Henry III. It is to be hoped that there may be a recovery of this solitary survivor of the thousands of Jewish Starrs and quitclaims that changed hands in early Cambridge days,—which after its long sleep of six or seven centuries awoke—to be lost!

More might be said of the contents and connexions of this interesting document, and more will be said of Jewish transactions in this neighbourhood, but we must return to the property of the widow Sabina, situated in the corner between

<sup>1</sup> Barnwell *Lib. Mem.* p. 305.

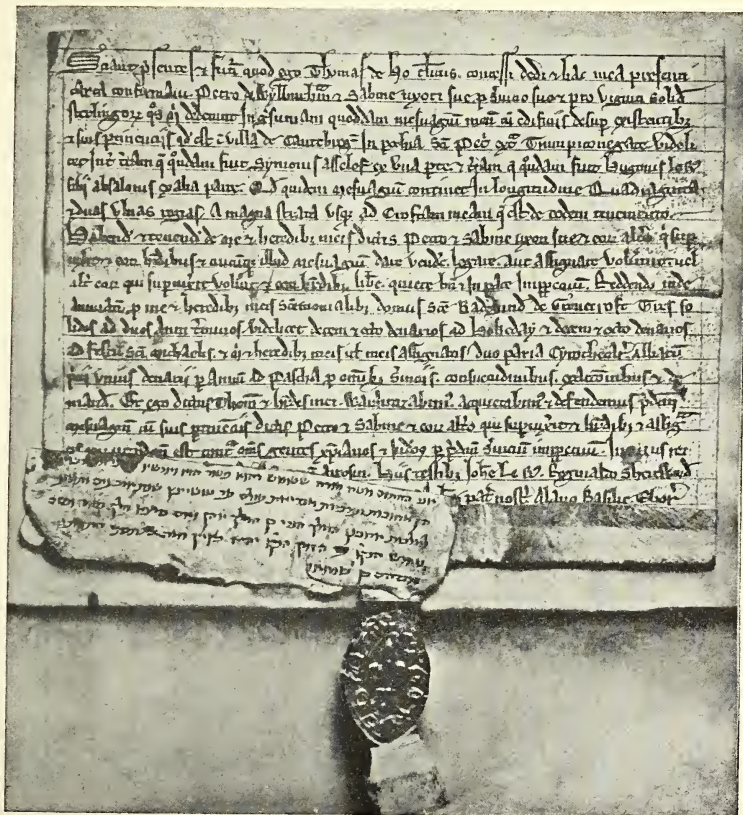
<sup>2</sup> Barnwell *Lib. Mem.* pp. 73, 127, 128.

<sup>3</sup> Peterhouse Treasury, "Situs Collegii," A. 9.

<sup>4</sup> See p. 42.

<sup>5</sup> *Calendar of Plea Rolls of the Exchequer of the Jews*, edited by J. M. Rigg (Jewish Hist. Soc.), pp. 19, 134; supposing these two references to refer to the same individual.





DEED, with Jewish Quitclaim (1265) attached.  
From Peterhouse Treasury.



the churchyard of St Peter and the hostels of the scholars of the Bishop of Ely.

These are the northern and southern boundaries of the "messuage<sup>1</sup>, with all its Buildings, Gardens, Courts, Curtilages, and other appurtenances," which in 1299 passed from Sabina to "Masters" Richard de Conytone and Herbert de Shepereth. The term *Magister* in these old Cambridge deeds almost always denotes a member of the University. The names of the first scholars or fellows of Peterhouse are not on record; but a comparison of the parties in other deeds in the same archives suggests that the grantees were representatives of our earliest collegiate foundation. The eastern and western boundaries are the King's way, *i.e.*, Trumpington Street, and a tenement of the aforesaid scholars. There is an exception made in this transfer—of the house, containing in length 56 feet and in breadth 21 feet, which Sabina had purchased of Hugh le Rede on the south part of the messuage; this, however, passed between the same parties<sup>2</sup> in the following year.

Half a century later, in the year 1352–3, we find this property<sup>3</sup> in the hands of Thomas de Wormenhale, "scholar" of the House of St Peter (who was subsequently Master of the college), and by him it was transferred to "Masters" William de Stanton, William de Boston, and Richard de Outeby. The two latter were fellows of Peterhouse, and the former was a brother of the allied Hospital of St John. Why the messuage was thus held in trust by certain members, rather than by the college in its corporate capacity, as in other deeds, is not known, but that we may speak of the estate as being Peterhouse property is fairly evident.

We can trace the ownership of this estate to a much earlier date. From the *Hundred Rolls*<sup>4</sup> (1279) we learn that the first named of the nine sets of property in St Peter's parish which belonged to Sabina and her husband, John de Aylesham, paid a

<sup>1</sup> Peterhouse Treasury, "Situs Collegii," B. 9; Willis and Clark, *Arch. Hist.* i. 3.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.* B. 11.

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.* C. 4.

<sup>4</sup> *Rot. Hund.* ii. 371, 2.

rent charge of 8*d.* to the priory of Barnwell. Turning to that very interesting work, *Liber Memorandum Ecclesie de Bernewelle*<sup>1</sup>, lately edited by the Registry, we find in a list of the rents paid to the Prior (in the year 1295) by tenants in Cambridge, that, in the parish of "St Peter-extra-Trumpington-gatis," "Johannes de Eylesham tenet unum mesuagium juxta ecclesiam Sancti Petri, et reddit .viij. d. et .ij. capones." The position and the amount identify this with the property with which we are now dealing. Returning to the *Hundred Rolls*, we read that Sabina had bought the messuage from Eustace Selede, who had entered upon it at the death of his brother Simon, to whom it has come by inheritance "ex antiqua successionem parentorum suorum."

We will now proceed southwards, from the Hostels, along the Trumpington Road. One group of houses and land—that which accumulated into the hands of the Friars of the Sack (or *de Penitentia*)—has been admirably described in the first chapter of the first volume of the *Architectural History of Cambridge University* by Willis and Clark, and has been illustrated by a plan in their fourth volume. The information there given has been taken chiefly from deeds in the Treasury of Peterhouse; this we shall venture to summarize and to supplement from other records.

In the *Hundred Rolls*<sup>2</sup> we find the following description of this property about the year 1279:

"Item fratres de Sacco tenent quendam locum ubi inhabitant et ubi ecclesia eorum fundata cujus vero loci quandam partem habent de dono Ricardi de Heke Lingham in perpetuam elemosinam et aliam partem de perquisito et dono plurimorum. Et continet in se tres acras terre et amplius et habent confirmacionem de dicto loco de domino Henrico Rege patre domini Regis qui nunc est."

But this is rather official phraseology, for almost the same words are used by other Orders, as for instance in the case of the Carmelites across the river in the same parish. We must therefore turn to the "confirmatio" of Henry III. This "Manus mortua concessa Prioribus et Fratribus de Penitentia

<sup>1</sup> Barnwell *Lib. Mem.* p. 289.

<sup>2</sup> *Rot. Hund.* ii. p. 360.

per Henricum regem pro area Collegii" is preserved in the Peterhouse Treasury, is reproduced in Willis and Clark (I. p. 72), and in Hayward's *Statutes of St Peter's College* (translated, p. 70), and is thus summarized in [Cooper's] *Cambridge Borough Report* (1850, p. 12), where some of the names are given more correctly than in the *Architectural History*.

"Henry III, by Letters Patent dated (at Woodstock) the 25th June, in the 52nd year of his reign [1268], confirmed to the Prior and Friars of the Penitence of Jesus Christ, a certain area which they inhabited, near the Borough of Cambridge, without Trumpetongate, of the gift of divers, viz. John le Rus son of Maurice le Rus, of Cambridge, Hoel and Thomas the sons of John de Berton, Master Thomas son of Walter de St Edmund, Stephen le Bercher, Gilbert the son of Michael Bernard, Agnes who was the wife of John de Berton, Henry Pikerel, Simon son of John de Berton, and the Master and Brethren of the Hospital of St John of Cambridge."

The Friars added certain tenements and land to these after the year 1268, as we shall presently see. Meantime let us trace back some of the properties given in the above catalogue.

The coming of the Friars of the Sack into England occurred in 1257, and in the following year we find them in Cambridge, where (it is recorded in the *Liber Memorandorum Ecclesie de Bernewelle*<sup>1</sup>)

"Emerunt principale mesuagium Johannis le Rus ex opposito capelle Sancti Edmundi, sed quia illud mesuagium fuit de feodo canonicorum de Bernewelle Prior Jolanus impediuit seysinam eorum etc. Tunc venit idem Johannes le Rus cum ipsis fratribus ad Priorem Jolanum, et cum lacrimis petiuit gratiam eius, et licenciam ut permitteret eos etc."

Then follows an account of the financial arrangement by which John le Rus secured the consent of the Barnwell authorities for the transference of the chief part of his estate to the Friars, with his stone-house, his private chapel, &c.; but this will be dealt with in the chapter on the History of the Le Rus family.

The large mansion, thus obtained, of course became the headquarters of the Friars, and its chapel is termed (as we have seen) their "ecclesia." Later on we read of the cemetery<sup>2</sup> of the Brethren.

<sup>1</sup> Barnwell *Lib. Mem.* p. 218.

<sup>2</sup> Peterhouse Treasury, "Situs Collegii," B. 25.



But other neighbours also welcomed the Friars. Some twenty old deeds in the Peterhouse Treasury tell of tenements and lands thus acquired. Three or four houses, partly in front of the le Rus property and partly to the south-east, on the Trumpington Road, may be instanced.

An important family, the head of which, John de Berton, had lately died, handed over<sup>1</sup> one of their houses, which was apparently the special property of two of the sons, Hoel and Thomas, but Agnes the widowed mother gave her formal consent, and Simon, another brother<sup>2</sup> (who was vicar of the church of St John Zachary, a church pulled down when King's College was built), surrendered a yearly rent of 40s., payable to him from the messuage in question. This house, we learn from the deeds, had formerly belonged to a citizen named Hervey Prippe<sup>3</sup>, whose sister we shall meet with later on as wife successively of John Paternoster and of Simon de Potton. Hervey and Margaret were the children of Simon the Carter<sup>4</sup> (*Karettarius*), who had himself formerly owned the de Berton house and other property in the neighbourhood.

This house stood between the dwelling places of Stephen Barker (*Bercharius* or *Le Bercher*) and of Stephen Cooper (*le Coupere*). Barker, by the bye, seems to have been the first<sup>5</sup> who followed the example of John le Rus, in favouring the Friars; he was imitated by the de Bartons.

Stephen Barker's house stood on the street front between that of John le Rus and that of Simon Carter, and abutted on the east on land belonging to the former. He had obtained it from a townsman named Henry Pickerell, who by marriage and by purchase had acquired several properties in the parish of St Peter-without-the-gates. This particular house he had bought of Richard Smereles. Documents<sup>6</sup> preserved at Jesus

<sup>1</sup> Peterhouse Treasury, "Situs Collegii," A. 3, 4, 11.

<sup>2</sup> *History of Bottisham*, by Ed. Hailstone, C. A. S. xiv. p. 240.

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.* p. 229; there, and in *Hundred Rolls* (ii. 371), called Hervey Pippe, by mistake.

<sup>4</sup> Peterhouse Treasury, "Situs Collegii," A. 4, 5.

<sup>5</sup> *Ibid.* A. 3, 5, 6, 7, 8, 11; *Report of Cambridge Poor-Rate Committee* (C. H. Cooper), p. 12; *Arch. Hist.* i. p. 7.

<sup>6</sup> *The Priory of St Radegund*, A. Gray, M.A., C. A. S. xxxi. p. 105.

College inform us that, in the early part of the thirteenth century, Richard Smerles had as a neighbour one Richard Burs, a butcher, and that next to him there lived a man bearing the interesting name, Henry Scolemeister.

A chapter will be devoted later on<sup>1</sup> to the celebrated St Edmund's family on the east side of Trumpington Road, who were the rivals in many respects of the le Rus family on the west. But it may be here noted, that they were at one in welcoming the Friars; as may be seen from a deed<sup>2</sup> which states that "Master Thomas, son of Walter de St Edmund's, released to the Brethren of the Sack a yearly rental of eighteen pence and two capons, due from the messuage of Stephen Barker and Emma his wife."

A further striking instance of the cordiality with which the new Order was received is shown by two related deeds still preserved at St John's College and at Peterhouse respectively, as the successors of the thirteenth century property of the Hospital of St John and of the Friary of the Brethren of the Sack. These documents<sup>3</sup>, with the old seals, record the permission given by Robert of Huntingdon, master, and by the Brethren of the Hospital, to the Prior and the Brethren of Penitence to enlarge their borders "in *our* parish" (*ampliare locum suum in parochia nostra Sancti Petri extra Trumpitongate*), as to two messuages on the south part, which were formerly in the possession of Simon the Carter (*Karettarius*) and Stephen the Shepherd (*Bercarius*).

There remains one name, that of Gilbert, son of Michael Bernard, in the 1268 catalogue<sup>4</sup> of those who made release (*dimissio*) of their property to the Friars. His deed of conveyance is not among those preserved at Peterhouse, and therefore the position of his messuage cannot be exactly fixed; but it was doubtless near those just described, and this supposition is confirmed by references to the possessions of the

<sup>1</sup> See pp. 56—63.

<sup>2</sup> Peterhouse Treasury, "Situs Collegii," A. 8.

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.* A. 19; St John's Treasury, "St Peter's Parish" deeds.

<sup>4</sup> Peterhouse Treasury, "Situs Collegii," A. 11; *Borough Report*, p. 12.



Bernards in the *Hundred Rolls*<sup>1</sup> and in the records of St Radegund's<sup>2</sup>.

We now turn to the properties acquired by the Friars after 1268. These consist of three strips of land<sup>3</sup>, situated on the north side of the le Rus estate, and stretching from the Trumpington Road to the marsh, or common pasture, known as Coe Fen. They were owned, respectively, proceeding northwards, by Stephen of Shelford, clerk, by William of Madingley, a carpenter, and by the warden of the Chapel of St Edmund's.

At this date, or perhaps a little earlier, William of Madingley transferred to John le Rus and Alice his wife "a selion of arable land at the rear of his messuage in the Croft, which reached from his close to the common pasture." When this land became the property of the Friars is not known; but certainly by 1270, for a deed of that year records the transference to them of the messuage and land which belonged to Stephen of Shelford, and locates it as "inter terras predictorum Fratrum ex utraque parte"—that is to say between the old le Rus family estate and the selion which John le Rus had obtained from William de Maddingley. This land, together with the tenement on the street front, we find about this date to have been transferred by one Robert de Cheshell, a tanner (who had somehow become possessed of it) to John Arnold of Trumpington. It is described as "mesuagium, cum crofta, etc., quod quondam fuit Willielmi filii Rogeri de Maddingle—inter terram Stephani clerici de Scheldeford et terram Roberti [de Horningshethe] de Capella [de Sancto Edmundo]." John Arnold soon afterwards—while Stephen of Shelford was his neighbour—passed to the Friars the messuage "quod emi de Roberto de Cheshille tannatore."

The said John Arnold also transferred to the said Friars one or two other properties adjacent on the north side to the said Cheshill parcel. Robert de Horningshethe, warden of the Chapel of St Edmund, had sold to them a messuage (or, perhaps, a rent-charge on a messuage), which had been given

<sup>1</sup> *Rot. Hund.* pp. 365, 371.

<sup>2</sup> Charter no. 308 (*C. A. S.* xxxi).

<sup>3</sup> Peterhouse Treasury, "Situs Collegii," A. 2, 12—19.

to his chapel by John de Ry, one of his predecessors in office. The warden had also passed to Arnold, in 1272, the messuage adjacent to the Cheshill property. It is described as "mesuagium quod Magister Walterus quondam filius Johannis clerici de Cantebrigia dedit...dicte Capelle cum corpore matris sue." The abutments are given as follows, "Jacet inter terram quam pater dicti Walteri tenuit de Galfrido potekyn et mesuagium quod fuit Roberti Crussek...in longitudine, xxij pedes cum crofta retro dictum mesuagium et retro mesuagium quod fuit Roberti Crussek...in latitudine, xlv pedes extendens se ad mariscum."

The family of John of Cambridge had other property to the north of that which they had given to the Church on the other side of the road; property which does not seem to have become part of the Friary; but before we describe this, we will return to the strip which belonged to Stephen of Shelford.

This had passed into the hands of his daughter Andreda and her husband Walter the Brewer (*le Brasur*), who before 1272 had delivered it for 8 marks of silver to the Friars, as we learn from a final Concord of that date between Walter and Roger of York (*de Ebor'*) prior of the order. The Brasurs describe it as "totum mesuagium nostrum cum crofta etc. quod quondam fuit Stephani Clerici de Shelford...inter terras predictorum Fratrum ex utraque parte, et extendit se in longitudine a magna strata usque ad communem pasturam." It paid a rent-charge of 2*d.* annually to Barnwell Priory.

This purchase apparently completes the large plot of land, with its stone house, its church, and various buildings, belonging to the Friary of the Brothers of Penitence; though there were probably one or two fields near which also belonged to them. They continued in possession thereof for the remainder of the century and about a decade beyond.

"Ipsi Fratres de Sacco congregaverunt multos et bonos scolares (we read in the *Liber Memorandorum Ecclesie de Bernewelle*, p. 218), et multiplicabantur nimis usque ad concilium Lugdunense." At this Council of Lyons<sup>1</sup>, however, the Pope ordered the suppression of these and other minor orders.

They had been threatened before, and on June 9th, 1290,

<sup>1</sup> Little, *Grey Friars in Oxford*, p. 14.

Pope Nicholas IV sent a mandate<sup>1</sup> to the Archdeacon of Stow "to grant the place held by the Friars of Penitence of Jesus Christ, which they are about to leave, to the Master and Brethren of Sempringham...a fair price being paid for the said place, which is to be deposited in safety for the Holy Land Subsidy, or some other purpose as pleases the Pope." This order was not, however, carried out; the Friars remaining 17 years longer. In 1295, we find them obliging the scholars of St Peter's by an exchange of property<sup>2</sup>, the latter receiving an acre of land to the west of their Hostels; Richard Mortimer, the provincial prior, of Lynn, acting for the Order, and Masters Robert Wynwick and John Malbranch being apparently representatives of the scholars.

In 1307, however, the dissolution took place, and we have several records of "the release<sup>3</sup> by the Brethren of the Penance of Jesus to the Master and Scholars of St Peter, of the whole of their place, with the buildings, &c." It may be noted in connexion with this large accession of property to the College, that the formal sanction of the heirs of former owners was also obtained; for instance<sup>4</sup> Hugh le Rus, of Hokington, in 1309, gave to Masters John de Herwardistock and Robert de Lyeling and they handed on to the College all the messuage which the Brethren had obtained half a century before from John le Rus—this was the building which the Friars had used as their dwelling-place (it had been "held in chief, in burgage, by the rent-service of one penny"). Again in the same year, Masters Rich. de Aylesham and John de ffelmingham gave to the College the messuage which before belonged to Peter the son of John Arnold of Trumpington. The relationship of the first named of these Peterhouse representatives to the heiress Sabina de Aylsham is not known; but the name of the scholar suggests a reason for the friendly dealings between the old family and the new college.

<sup>1</sup> Bliss, *Calendar of Papal Letters*, i. 514; Rose Graham, *St Gilbert of Sempringham*, p. 44.

<sup>2</sup> Peterhouse Treasury, "Situs Collegii," B. 6—8.

<sup>3</sup> Peterhouse Old Register, p. 59.

<sup>4</sup> Peterhouse Treasury, "Situs Collegii," B. 15—18.

Having thus noted the transfer of the property of the Friary to Peterhouse, let us return to the consideration of the other tenements and land on the west side of Trumpington Street, besides these estates and the Hostels and the little group of houses between them and the Church with which we have already dealt.

The question is not an easy one, for although in the archives of St John's and Pembroke, of Corpus and Jesus Colleges, there are a number of deeds referring to houses here and there in the parish of St Peter-outside-the-gates, and, although in the celebrated survey of 1279 almost every tenement and piece of land is severally specified, yet the *Hundred Rolls* do not give the abuttals of the messuages. The exact positions, therefore, of the houses are frequently a matter of conjecture.

In dealing with the component parts of the Friary, we stated that the most northern portion of their property had been acquired from John Arnold of Trumpington and had formerly belonged to the family of John Clerk of Cambridge.

In the first of the admirable plans of the Colleges in the fourth volume of Willis and Clark's *Architectural History of the University*, the portion of frontage and of land in the rear between the Friary and the Hostels is assigned to Richard de Aylsham. But this identification appears to be a mistake. It is founded upon a statement in the deed<sup>1</sup> whereby Hugh le Rus sanctioned the transfer from the Friars to the representatives of the College of "totum illud mesuagium meum quod dicti Fratres habuerant de dono Johannis le Rus antecessoris mei." The property is said to lie "inter terram magistri Roberti de Wynwick ex parte australi et mesuagium Richardi de Aylesham et Johannis de ffelingham ex parte aquilonari." Now, if we consult the next deed<sup>2</sup> in the bundle of documents classified under the heading *Situs Collegii* in the Treasury of Peterhouse, it will be seen that the messuage which had passed to Richard de Aylesham and John de ffelmingham had formerly been the property of John Arnold of Trumpington—it was, in fact, as we have lately noticed, the northern portion of the Friary, and

<sup>1</sup> Peterhouse Treasury, "Situs Collegii," B. 15.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.* B. 16.



not the plots which intervened between the property of the Brothers and the Hostels.

We have therefore that part to deal with, as well as the district to the south of the le Rus, or Friary, estate.

The question is rendered the more difficult by the fact that some of the owners of houses and lands had possessions both to the north and the south of the Friary and to the west and the east of Trumpington Road; as well as by the frequency with which the properties changed hands.

The northernmost plot of the Friary had (as we have seen) passed to the Brethren through John Arnold of Trumpington from the warden of St Edmund's chapel, who had received it, as an endowment<sup>1</sup> in memory of his mother, from Master Walter, son of "John, clerk, of Cambridge." This family also held the next messuage and land—towards the town—which did not pass to the Friars.

John, clerk, of Cambridge, is sometimes styled "*Johannes scriptor*<sup>2</sup> de Cantebrig"; so that the word *clerk* in his case does not apparently refer, as so often, to a connexion with minor orders or with the University as a scholar; but to his profession as a writer. As a scribe or a lawyer he may have been an official in University circles, and we know that his son is described as "*Magister*<sup>3</sup> *Walterus filius Johannis clerici de Cantebrig*," so that he was evidently a graduate. John, the father, held the messuage and land, to which we are referring, of Geoffrey Potekyn. We read in the *Hundred Rolls*<sup>4</sup> of two properties which passed to his children, Walter and Matilda. That one of these was identical with, and the other adjacent to, the messuage and land in question, is a matter of conjecture. One is recorded to have been bought from Matilda by Thomas de Ho, and the other (which she inherited from her brother) passed to Alan Basilie. Now in a deed<sup>5</sup> at Peterhouse, we are told of a messuage rented by Thomas de Ho which was situated between the tenements of Alan Basilie (Basily) and John Aylsham. This may confirm the conjecture.

<sup>1</sup> Peterhouse Treasury, "*Situs Collegii*," A. 14.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.* A. 17.

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.* A. 14.

<sup>4</sup> *Rot. Hund.* ii. pp. 371, 2.

<sup>5</sup> Peterhouse Treasury, "*Situs Collegii*," A. 27.

Again, from some further Peterhouse documents<sup>1</sup>, we learn that four sets of property—which had belonged respectively to William Inge, John and Sabina Aylsham, John de Brankestre, and Simon Sephare—followed one another consecutively, and were transferred to representatives of the new college. The transactions took place about the year 1295, a date which of course precedes the dissolution of the Friary; we may, therefore, suppose that the tenements would be as near as possible to Peterhouse.

If these conjectures be accepted, we have a set of tenements which would about carry us from the Hostels to the Friary.

Turning now to the houses and land *south* of the Friary, it may be remarked that we have already dealt with two or three messuages there; that there is considerable uncertainty as to the exact situation of houses which did not pass to Peterhouse or some other institution, and therefore that instead of making conjectures as to certain properties which the writer believes to have been situated in that neighbourhood, we will take one house and deal with it—and the points it suggests—in detail in the short chapter which follows this.

It may be added that the *lands* to the south will be alluded to later on.

The following remarks may also be made. Matthew Paris<sup>2</sup>, under date 1257, says “Concessa est mansio fratribus *Bethleemites* in Cantabrigia, scilicet in vico qui ducit versus Trumpintonam.” If this statement—which, however, is uncorroborated by any other evidence—is true, the house of the Friars of Bethlehem would perhaps stand somewhere near where we are now searching. But probably the chronicler is confusing them with the Friars of the Sack, who arrived in the following year, and, as we have detailed, settled here. This is the more likely as Matthew Paris (after describing the dress of the Bethlehemite Brothers) goes on to say: “Totque jam apparuerunt ordines in Anglia, ut ordinum confusio videretur inordinata.”

<sup>1</sup> Peterhouse Treasury, “Situs Collegii,” B. 3—5.

<sup>2</sup> *Hist. Angl.* ed. 1640, p. 949.

## CHAPTER IV.

### THE MESSUAGE OF HERVEY PRIPPE.

It was said, towards the end of the last chapter, that a house would be selected, and would be treated as an example of the messuages in this district and of the questions arising therefrom. We choose the house of Hervey Prippe, which is described in the *Hundred Rolls* in the following terms:

“Hervey Prippe<sup>1</sup> held a messuage, which he bought of the Prior and Convent of Anglesey, who had it of the gift of Robert son of Robert Huberd, who inherited it on the death of his mother Amicia Godsol, who inherited it from her ancestors.”

Now Hervey Prippe cannot have been a young man at the date of the *Hundred Rolls* (1279), for in two Peterhouse deeds<sup>2</sup> which are undated, but are certainly older than 1568 when Henry III confirmed<sup>3</sup> the property mentioned therein to the Friars of the Sack, the de Barton family disposed of a house which had *formerly* belonged to Hervey Prippe. These deeds may have been drawn up soon after 1258, when the Friars began to acquire their Cambridge estate. Now the messuage mentioned in the extract from the *Hundred Rolls* had passed through several hands since the time of Amicia Godsol; and that lady had inherited it “ex successione hereditaria antecessorum suorum,” which vague phrase carries us back doubtless to quite the beginning of the thirteenth century.

This is an illustration showing how our records tell us of the date of these messuages outside the Trumpington Gates;

<sup>1</sup> *Rotuli Hundredorum*, ii. p. 371.

<sup>2</sup> Peterhouse Treasury, “Situs Collegii,” A. 3, 4.

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.* A. 11.



now let us notice how this same extract hints at the sites of the houses :

Here Hervey Prippe is said to have bought a certain property of the Prior of Anglesey ; while, if we turn to the description of the possessions of that convent, we find that most of it was situated opposite the Chapel of St Edmund's—the position of which will be seen to be that now occupied by Addenbrooke's Hospital. Hervey Prippe perhaps purchased this messuage when he handed over to the family of John de Berton the house which had been owned by himself and his father (Simon the Carter) before him ; and this house, as we learn from the Peterhouse deeds and as we may see in Mr J. W. Clark's plan<sup>1</sup>, was situated where the south end of the Fitzwilliam Museum now stands. Yet again, we may gather from the order of mention in the *Hundred Rolls* that Hervey Prippe's messuage was near the property of Thomas, the son of Edmund the Miller, who had bought his estate from Richard Timpon, who had it on the death of his father William Timpon, who had it *ex antiqua emptione*. Now we learn from the document (xv. 112 in the *Miscellaneous Charters* in the Augmentation Office) quoted on pp. 11, 12, that the Prior and Convent of Anglesey had quit-claimed Thomas, "a servant of the University of Cambridge, and Matilda his wife, of all right in two messuages in Mill Street, receiving in exchange one messuage in Trumpington Street between the land of Richard Tunpan and Hervey Prippe." So that we have here an introduction to another neighbour of the latter, and a confirmation of the proximity of the families mentioned.

And the same references to Hervey Prippe bring out other features which will be noticed in these pages—the connexions with the University, the benefactions to churches and monasteries, the family relationships, &c.

For instance, Thomas, "a servant of the University of Cambridge," mentioned in the deed was Thomas de Tuddenham, a well-known University Bedel, and his wife Matilda de Walda<sup>2</sup>

<sup>1</sup> *Arch. History*, vol. iv. 2.

<sup>2</sup> *Cambridge Fines*, C. A. S. xxvi. p. 48 ; Cooper, *Annals*, i. p. 65.

was the wealthy lady, from whom Michael House (and its successor Trinity College) obtained the advowson of St Michael's Church; whilst Master Robert de Bytering<sup>1</sup>, whose name is linked with these two in the fine quoted on p. 65, and again referred to on p. 78, was also linked with them for centuries in the public Academic Prayers as a benefactor of the University. Further it will be seen that John Paternoster, the brother-in-law of Hervey Prippe, was the owner of a celebrated hostel.

Again, we not only learn from the same deed how the Prior of Anglesey became possessed of this property and of the rent-charge which Hervey Prippe paid to them, but we read the interesting fact that a prominent and well-to-do citizen Robert Hubert himself became a canon of the convent.

Again, these records bring before us various members of the family. The father Simon the Carter (*Karettarius, le Chareter*) was an old neighbour of the le Rus family chronicled in our next chapter; his son Hervey Prippe we are now dealing with, and his daughter Margaret married first John Paternoster, whose hostel (called after his name) is often alluded to. After his death, she married Simon Potton, a citizen whose name figures in various old deeds. Sabina Paternoster, a daughter of the first marriage, is also similarly mentioned.

This treatment of the possessions of Hervey Prippe, and of questions arising therefrom, illustrates the information which may be obtained from these documents and deeds. It must, however, be admitted that the omission of boundaries and measurements in the *Hundred Rolls*, &c., prevents many of the messuages mentioned therein from being mapped out with that exactitude which is possible in the case where a consecutive series of deeds relating to adjacent properties is carefully preserved as in Peterhouse and Pembroke.

<sup>1</sup> *Cambridge Fines*, C. A. S. xxvi. p. 63; *Missa pro Benefactoribus*, Stokes's Book in the Univ. Registry.

## CHAPTER V.

### THE LE RUS FAMILY.

A SPECIAL section must be devoted to a family of considerable importance, whose large, stone house<sup>1</sup> off the Trumpington Road (near where the Fitzwilliam Museum now stands) must have been somewhat conspicuous in the parish of St Peter-without-the-Gates during the period with which we are dealing.

The family was known by the name of le Rus, or Ruffus, or le Rede, or le Redere. We shall have to refer to at least five generations, beginning in the twelfth century and continuing into the fourteenth.

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Eustace<sup>2</sup> of Maddingley is the first of them whom we meet with, though whether he was connected with our parish is not certain. His son Albric Ruffus<sup>3</sup> is included in the Cambridge *Amercement* List of 1177, where he is rated at 13s. 4d.; he is also later on commemorated, in the *Cartulary* still preserved in the archives of St John's College, as a Benefactor of the old Hospital which possessed the advowson of St Peter's Church in Trumpington Street. He seems, however, to have got into the hands of Jewish money-lenders; and in the *Plea Rolls*<sup>4</sup> of the Exchequer of the Jews, we find several references to his estate. Thus, in the Hilary Term of 1220, we read of a Mandate issued to the Sheriff of Cambridge "that he summon Morice Ruff", John de Litlebir', Everard de Trumpiton, Robert de Madingle,

<sup>1</sup> Peterhouse Treasury, "Situs Collegii," A. 9.

<sup>2</sup> *Cartulary* in the Treasury of St John's College.

<sup>3</sup> Pipe Roll, 23 Henry II, m. 10. d; Maitland, *Township and Borough*, p. 171.

<sup>4</sup> *Calendar*, edited by J. M. Rigg (Jewish Historical Society), pp. 31, 53, etc.

Henry le Taliur, William Bainard, to be before the Justices at Westminster on the octave of St John, to show by what warrant they entered upon the lands late of Albric de Madingle, which are gages of the King, and that he inquire how much each of them hold and for how long he have held it, &c."

Later on in the same year, the same Rolls record another mandate to the Sheriff, that by view of lawful men he take into the King's hand the lands late of Albric, which are held by the above-mentioned Maurice Ruff', &c., and which are :

"gages for a debt of the said Albric on Jewish account, the said tenants having made default in the King's Court on the octave of St John the Baptist, and that he do the Justices to wit of the day of caption on Wednesday next after the quindene of the octave of the Apostles Peter and Paul, and that he summon the said tenants for the said day and place to show why they made default of appearance or essoinment on the octave of St John the Baptist."

Somewhat later, but still in 1220, we find reports as to these tenants; that which concerns Maurice le Rus reading as follows :

"Morice Ruff" goes quit of the debt that is demanded of him on account of the debt of Albric de Madingle, for that the inquest testifies that the 20 acres of land late of the said Albric, which he, Morice, holds, have been held by him and his father for 28 years, and the term of the loan is 15 yrs."

So three or four other of the tenants go quit; one of them—Geoffrey de Madingle—affirms that he held his share before Alberic had seisin of the said land; while other two of them—John de Litlebir' and Henry le Taliur—having again made default of appearance, their lands are to be retained in the King's hand by the Sheriff, and that officer is to "cause all the corn found thereon to be gathered together and kept safe, and he shall be answerable for the value."

For nearly a quarter of a century from this date (1220—1244, 5), the *Plea Rolls* of the Exchequer of the Jews are unfortunately missing; otherwise we should doubtless find further references as to the dealings of the le Rus family with Hebrew money-lenders; for we shall in Cambridge documents find incidental allusions to such transactions.

Maurice Ruffus, like his father Albric, was a Benefactor to the Hospital of St John, and that on more than one occasion. For instance, when Eustace, Bishop of Ely, arranged a composition<sup>1</sup> between the Hospital and All Saints' Church, on the convent of St Radegund granting free and pure chantry and free sepulture to the former, Maurice and two other citizens each granted to the Nuns, 12*d.* (arising out of land in the parish of St John Zachary) "to recompense them for any loss which may result to All Saints' Church out of the common land on which the Hospital of St John is situated." The witnesses to the deed included Eustace, Bishop of Ely, R. Barre, Archdeacon of Ely, William, Prior of Barnwell, Fulk, son of Teobald, &c. A consideration of these names fixes the date at about 1208. In this case both the Hospital and the Nunnery were benefited.

Again, as Professor Maitland pointed out in his delightful book *Township and Borough* (pp. 171—3), the Cartulary of St John's contains a copy of a singularly interesting deed which again reveals Maurice le Rus as a Benefactor of the Hospital. This *Carta Mauricii Ruffi de quindecim acris terre et de quadam terra in Iudaismo* is given in full in Maitland, who says "it seems to come from King John's day or thereabouts." It commences as follows:

Sciant etc. quod ego Mauricius Ruffus de Cantebrike dedi et concessi et hac mea carta confirmavi in liberam puram et perpetuam elemosinam pro salute anime mee et animarum omnium antecessorum et successorum meorum Deo et Hospitali Sancti Johannis Evangeliste de Cantebrike illam medietatem tocius terre mee in Iudaismo de Cantebrike, que medietas est versus portam de Bernewelle, et preterea quindecim acras terre in campis de Cantebrike ex utraque parte aque—

a lengthened description of the plots of land following. The witnesses are *Domini* Peter de Niwenham, John de Ry and Hugo, chaplains, *Magister* Walter de Wylburham, Hervey son of Eustace, Robert Seman, Adam, son of Eustace, &c. It will be noted that Maurice had again had dealings with the Jews. The Johnian Cartulary also contains a ratification by John le Rus of his father's benefaction: "Confirmatio Johannis Ruffi

<sup>1</sup> *Priory of St Radegund, C. A. S. xxxi. p. 109.*



de medietate predictæ terre in iudaismo et de predictis quindecim acris terre," whereby we see that the money-lenders had still a lien on the part which was situated "versus portam de Bernewelle."

The residence of Maurice Rus on the west side of the Trumpington Road must have been one of the chief dwelling-places in Cambridge—though it was rivalled by the mansion of the St Edmund's family across the street, where Addenbrooke's Hospital now stands. Each of these estates had its large house and court, its chapel and its cemetery; while the respective owners were renowned for their generosity and benefactions, and for their patronage of religious churches and societies. At the coming of the Friars, the brethren found a welcome (as we shall see) on both sides of the Trumpington Road. Indeed both estates passed eventually entirely into the hands of the new-comers; the Friars of the Sack succeeding to the property of the le Rus family and the Canons of Sempringham occupying the St Edmund's estate.

Stone houses were rare in those days, but the le Rus family rivalled the Jews from whom they borrowed money, by imitating them in the material of which their house was built. In their court they built a chapel dedicated to the honour of *St Lucy*. The property being in the parish of St Peter-without-the-Trumpington Gates, and that church being in the patronage of the Hospital of St John—indeed the Prior and the brethren were accustomed to speak of St Peter's as *parochia nostra*—there was, of course, no difficulty in obtaining permission for this ecclesiastical independence. Baker<sup>1</sup> quotes from an old Register at St John's a deed entitled "Concessio Rectoris Hospitalis Sancti Johannis Mauritio Ruffo et heredibus suis Cantarie in Capella sua in parochia Sancti Petri extra portam Trumpington." The witnesses to this grant included: Laurence, Prior of Barnwell, and Magister Richard of Leicester, Chancellor of the University.

The date of the death of Maurice le Rus is not known; but in the year 1232, there is a record<sup>2</sup> among the *Fines* relating

<sup>1</sup> MSS. xix. (7046), p. 227.

<sup>2</sup> *Camb. Fines*, C. A. S. xxvi. p. 16.

to the County of Cambridge: "William de St Edmund and Alice his wife by Walter his son *v.* John Ruffus in Cantebr." This suggests that John was now the head of the great family on the west side of Trumpington Road; it is to be hoped that it does not imply a quarrel with the great house on the east side. If this was the case, the misunderstanding was not lasting; for some time after, we read that John le Rus was the donor<sup>1</sup> of two acres and three roods of land to Robert, rector of the Chapel of St Edmund; while (as we shall see later on) the St Edmund's family will figure as benefactors to those *protégés* of John, the Friars of the Sack.

The following curious document<sup>2</sup>, preserved at Peterhouse, relates, it will be seen, to the private chapel of St Lucy in the court of the le Rus estate:

"Christinus miseratione divina Lymiticensis ecclesie humilis minister ...omnibus quorum Diocesani hanc nostram ratam habuerint Indulgentiam, concedit intransibis capellam in curia Johannis Rufi extra portam de Trumpeton, in honorem Beate Lucie Grantebrigie erectam, et dicentibus orationem dominicam semel pro Episcopo Helyensi Episcopo Sarum, et universis Regni hujus Episcopis, secundo pro ecclesia Helyensi et Sarum et eorum Benefactoribus et pro statu Ecclesie Anglicane et Regni, tertio pro animabus omnium fidelium defunctorum xx dies misericorditer relaxat: Dat; Grantebrig: an: 1245."

The present writer has been unable to identify the Bishop's official or Suffragan Bishop who issued this licence; which, however, testifies either to the religious zeal of John le Rus, or to the notoriety of his private chapel.

Turning to his civic life, it may be noted that John Ruffus was an active townsman, whose name appears in the list of Mayors<sup>3</sup> of Cambridge, and who often figures as a witness in various legal and other transactions. Beside the family estate, with which we are dealing, he was connected with several other properties in the neighbourhood, holding houses and land on both sides of the Trumpington Road. He was also possessed, as we shall see, of a horse-mill<sup>4</sup> (*molendinum equicium*) in Milne

<sup>1</sup> *Rotuli Hundredorum*, ii. p. 372.

<sup>2</sup> Peterhouse Treasury, F. 1.

<sup>3</sup> Maitland, *Township and Borough*, p. 134.

<sup>4</sup> Barnwell *Liber Memorandum*, p. 160.



Street, where part of King's College is now situated. He does not, however, seem to have been so prosperous as these statements might imply; for we find him, like his father and grandfather, having recourse to the Jews, and he appears to have let his principal house, which indeed he eventually sold.

The last-mentioned transactions may be referred to in detail.

From the *Plea Rolls*<sup>1</sup> of the Exchequer of the Jews, in the Easter Term of 1253, we find that "John le Rus offered himself on the fourth day against Isaac, son of Moses of Cambridge, touching a plea of account. Isaac making default of appearance, let the writ issue again, and let him come on the octave of Holy Trinity, and let the Sheriff [Simon de Hockton] be present to hear his judgment; and Isaac of Senlis, Josce of Wilton, and Aaron Le Blund, Isaac's mainperners, are in mercy." John Ruffus seems, therefore, to have got the better of this affair; but it is to be feared that, if some of the Plea Rolls of that date were not lost, the record might be different.

He himself was apparently residing<sup>2</sup> in an unpretentious house on his estate (*parvum mesuagium*), separated by walls from his principal mansion, which was a large stone house (*magnum mesuagium lapideum*). In this house was dwelling a well-known and remarkable man, Simon de Ascellis<sup>3</sup>; who, having graduated in arts in the University of Oxford, had proceeded to read law at Cambridge. He held various positions of importance, among others that of official of the Bishop of Ely—Hugh de Balsham, the founder of Peterhouse. During a period, however, of illness and infirmity, he became a member of the Priory of Barnwell. Recovering his strength, he proved himself so useful in various capacities, that on the death of Jolan, he was elected head of that celebrated monastery, over which he ruled for more than 30 years (1265—1297).

Returning to the Stone House, which Simon de Ascellis had deserted for the Barnwell Monastery, it should be remarked that, somehow or other, the fee<sup>4</sup> of that mansion had passed

<sup>1</sup> *Calendar*, edited by J. M. Rigg (Jewish Hist. Soc.), p. 119.

<sup>2</sup> Peterhouse Treasury, "Situs Collegii," A. 9.

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.* A. 9, 26; Barnwell *Lib. Mem.* pp. 73, 128.

<sup>4</sup> Barnwell *Lib. Mem.* p. 218.

into the hands of the Canons of that Priory; it may be that Simon himself had something to do with the transaction.

Of this we are reminded when we turn to the following striking and characteristic incident in the times of the coming of the Friars. Among the minor orders of these remarkable men, there arose a body calling themselves "the Friars of the Sack, or *De Penitentia*," "because their dress was cut without other form than that of a simple bag or sack, and made of coarse cloth, like sackcloth." A band of these Brethren<sup>1</sup> arrived in England about 1257, and in the following year some of these proceeded to Cambridge. Entering the University town from the south by the Trumpington Road, one of the first buildings which they would notice was the Stone House of John le Rus. The interesting Friars would appeal to the religious feelings of the owner of that mansion, and if, as is probable, he was anxious to let the building, we cannot be surprised at what followed; an account of which may best be given in the graphic words of that entertaining volume, *Liber Memorandorum Ecclesie de Bernewelle* (p. 218), which thus relates how the Friars of the Sack "bought a messuage from John le Rus, and effected a friendly arrangement with Prior Jolan in 1258":

"Fratres de penitencia Jhesu Christi emerunt principale mesuagium Johannis le Rus ex opposito capelle Sancti Edmundi, sed quia illud messuagium fuit de feodo canonicorum de Bernewelle Prior Jolanus impediuit seysinam eorum etc. Tunc venit idem Johannes le Rus cum ipsis fratribus ad Priorem Jolanum, et cum lacrimis petiuit gratiam eius, et licenciam ut permitteret eos etc. Et fecit quoddam scriptum obligatorium anno domini .m<sup>o</sup>.cc<sup>o</sup>.lviiij<sup>o</sup>, in quo recognouit se teneri in .xxviiij. solidis .xj. denariis annui redditus etc., et obligauit molendinum equicium suum in Milnestrate etc."

There are several deeds and conveyances still existing, in connexion with the transfer of property thus obtained by the tears and the bond of John le Rus; not to mention the Royal Licence<sup>2</sup> afterwards obtained in ratification of the estate thus acquired, and afterwards extended, by the Friars of Penance.

We are not told what alterations were made by these

<sup>1</sup> Gasquet, *English Monastic Life*, p. 241.

<sup>2</sup> Peterhouse Treasury, "Situs Collegii," A. 11.

Brethren. Doubtless the principal mansion was spacious enough to accommodate at least the first arrivals; but we may assume that they proceeded to enlarge the private chapel, for we find in one<sup>1</sup> of the deeds permission is specially granted “ad construendam ecclesiam in dicto tenemento in honore Jesu Christi et sue beate Matris”; and indeed the chapel is henceforth described as an *ecclesia*. But the family of le Rus made a stipulation<sup>2</sup> about the offering of a certain quantity of wax for the sustenance of a light before the altar of St Lucy on the day dedicated to that saint, “dum celebratur servicium beate lucie virginis eodem die.” Later on, the cemetery<sup>3</sup> of the Friars is mentioned.

John le Rus and Alice his wife seem to have been childless, and to have adopted as their heir a nephew, Hugh le Rus<sup>4</sup>, the son of Gilbert le Rus of Heckington (or Hokyton, or Oakington), in which village he and his wife held property under the Prior of Barnwell. The date of the death of John le Rus is not known, but it occurred before 1279, as in that year there is dated a “covenant<sup>5</sup> between Dame Alice, relict of John le Rus, and the Brethren of the Penance of Jesus, at Cambridge, as to their place of abode.”

It may be mentioned that there was another branch of the family living more to the north side of the town, near the great bridge; the head of which was named Auger<sup>6</sup> le Rus. His son Robert (who is styled *Magister*, and was therefore probably a member of the University) gave<sup>7</sup> to his kinsman on the south some 15 acres of land lying in two cultures, one in the Trumpington fields and the other “ad capud ville de Cantebrig’ ab opposito Capelle Sancti Edmundi.” Alice, the widow, surrendered her claim in this property to Hugh the nephew. If he is the same individual as Hugh le Rede, as is very probable, he resided in a house<sup>8</sup> next to the Peterhouse hostels.

<sup>1</sup> Peterhouse Treasury, “Situs Collegii,” A. 2.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.* A. 9.

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.* B. 25.

<sup>4</sup> *Ibid.* B. 15; Barnwell *Lib. Mem.* pp. 161, 219; *Rot. Hund.* ii. 367.

<sup>5</sup> Wren’s Inventory, Peterhouse; *Hist. MSS. Comm. Report*, i. p. 78.

<sup>6</sup> *Rot. Hund.* ii. pp. 358, 367, 8.

<sup>7</sup> Cole MS. vol. xii.

<sup>8</sup> Peterhouse Treasury, “Situs Collegii,” B. 9.

Hugh le Rus, like the rest of the family, seems at times to have been in pecuniary difficulties. Three paragraphs in the interesting Barnwell Book<sup>1</sup> edited by the Registry give a remarkable description of how the Prior was entitled (as we have already seen) to a rent from the mill<sup>2</sup> of John le Rus, and how on his death his successor and nephew Hugh, seeing the mill ruinous and burdened with a heavy rent, removed parts thereof to the hostel of Guy Mortimer, so that the Prior lost his dues. There follows a curious quotation from the Assize Roll of Trinity Term, 1286, giving a record of an action brought by the Barnwell authorities for the recovery of the rent. Hugh le Rus did not appear, but his friend pleaded that the mill had been partly demolished in an early "Rag," certain University-men (*quidam clerici universitatis Cantebrigie*) having carried off portions of the spoil! A verdict, however, was given in favour of the Prior.

As the 12th century closes, we have a record<sup>3</sup> telling us how Sabina the rich widow of John of Aylesham purchased some of the property which still remained in the hands of Hugh. After this transaction we hear no more of the varied fortunes of the le Rus family.

<sup>1</sup> Barnwell *Lib. Mem.* p. 161.

<sup>2</sup> This mill was (as noted above, pp. 39, 40) in Milne Street; whose name is sometimes said to import that it led to the Mills on the river. But this is surely a mistake; for it led to Small Bridges Street. It was doubtless called Milne Street because it contained the mill mentioned in the text and another mill belonging to Corpus (Hailstone's *Bottisham*, p. 293).

<sup>3</sup> Peterhouse Treasury, "*Situs Collegii*," B. 11.

## CHAPTER VI.

### TRUMPINGTON ROAD. THE EAST SIDE.

WE now return to St Botolph's Church, or rather to the Trumpington Gates, and proceed thence systematically southwards along the east side of the King's Highway.

The first one hundred and more yards of the Road are at present occupied by the various frontal buildings of Pembroke. In the Master's Lodge of that College, there is a set of volumes<sup>1</sup>, most elaborately compiled by the late Dr Ainslie. These writings are admirably summarised in the *Architectural History of the University of Cambridge*, where they are illustrated by a well-drawn plan. But Messrs Willis and Clark are, of course, dealing with the 14th century and onwards; whereas we have to endeavour to realise the circumstances of the 13th.

Documents in the Treasuries of St John's, Peterhouse, Pembroke and Corpus have therefore been consulted<sup>2</sup> in the hope of tracing backward the history of some of the properties.

Beginning at the corner of what is now Pembroke Street—formerly called (among other names) "Plot and Nuts Lane," it will be remembered that the parish of St Botolph stretches for some 30 or 40 feet down the Trumpington Road. The house standing upon this corner site was that which in the year 1346 was purchased<sup>3</sup> from Hervey de Stanton, rector of Elm, by the Countess who founded and gave her name to the College. The

<sup>1</sup> The present writer is much indebted to the Master of Pembroke for his courtesy in allowing him to consult these volumes on several occasions.

<sup>2</sup> The writer is grateful to the authorities of these Colleges for their kind courtesy.

<sup>3</sup> *Registrum Magnum*, Pembroke Coll. i. 21; Willis and Clark, *Arch. Hist.* i. 122.



property had previously belonged to Master Robert de Brigham<sup>1</sup> and Matilda his wife; and in the year following the Stanton transaction, a fine was levied in the Town Court at the Guildhall between the Countess and the Brighams, confirming the transfer—"et pro hac recognicione, remissione quieta clamancia fine et concordia predicta Maria dedit predictis Roberto et Matilda unum Esperuarium sorum." The fact that Robert de Brigham and Hervey de Stanton were members of the University doubtless facilitated the contracts.

The Brighams had obtained the property from Henry de Eversdon and Elena his wife in the year 1336, as is evidenced by another fine levied in the same Court.

Master Hervey de Stanton had also to obtain the consent of John de Berton in connexion with the acquisition of the messuage, as he previously had sought the permission of another John de Berton, uncle of the former.

The de Bertons were a well-known Cambridge family, with property in various parts of the town. We have already dealt with a messuage on the west side of the road belonging to the uncle here named, and the *Hundred Rolls* (1279) speak of property held by them in St Botolph's parish.

We now come to the parish of St Peter-outside-the-Gates (now called St Mary-the-Less), which on the east side of the Trumpington Road reached from the present gate of Pembroke College to just beyond what is now called Fitzwilliam Street.

The first messuage was one of singular interest, both because the deeds relating to it date back to the 12th century and because it was one of the earliest possessions of the University, in whose hands it remained for upwards of a century until it was handed over in 1351 to the new College of Pembroke.

An early document<sup>2</sup> preserved at that college tells how "Fabianus Capellanus filius Rogeri Capellani" granted to

<sup>1</sup> C. H. Cooper, *C. A. S.* v. p. 169. This Robert de Brigham was doubtless the brother of St Mary's Gild, whose name occurs among the Benefactors of Corpus Christi College. Josselin's *Historiola*, *C. A. S.* xvii. 37; Masters's *History of C. C. C.* p. 60; *Camb. Gilds*, *C. A. S.* xxxix. 23, 24, 97, 134, 135.

<sup>2</sup> Pembroke College Treasury, "Situs Collegii," C. 1 (formerly A. 16).



the Church of St Giles of Barnwell and the canons thereof "quoddam mesuagium apud Cantebrug' extra portam de Trumpit' illud scilicet quod jacet inter terram Thome Doi et inter terram quam Humfrid' tenuit de ecclesia sancti Petri." The seal of Fabianus Capellanus is appended, and the following witnesses attested the deed: Bartholomew Chaplain, Robert Seman, Maurice Ruffus, Absalon "filius sacerdotis," Hervey Gogging, Richard de Barnwell, Walter son of Master Geoffrey, Roger Prat, Richard Saladin, Robert son of Basilie, Eustace de Banz, and many others. These names suggest a date about the end of the twelfth or the beginning of the thirteenth century.

After a while the Barnwell authorities conveyed<sup>1</sup> the property back to William and Richard the sons of Fabian Capellanus and to Havise and Margaret his daughters. The Prior of Barnwell who granted the conveyance was William [of Devon], who presided over the canons from 1208 to 1213, and the witnesses include Batholomew Chaplain, Hugh of St John's, Absolon "filius sacerdotis," Maurice Ruffus, Hervey Gogging and Michael his son, William Wulsi, and John Lance.

The document was, in later times, endorsed "Universitas Cantebr' tenet," "Johannes Michaelis tenet," "Clerici de Pembrok Hall tenent"; "unde sciendum (says a note) quod Camera Magna ex parte australi Magne Porte juxta Viam Regium in Trumpiton Str. est sita super fundum quondam Fabiani presbyteri."

Fabian's children passed the property over to the Hospital of St John (though the present writer has not seen the deeds of conveyance); and Richard [de Cheverel], Master of the Hospital, &c., granted it to Henry, son of Henry le Daubur. The estate is described as "totum mesuagium nostrum...inter mesuagium Walteri Bagge et mesuagium Margarete Goggyng." Besides a sum paid, a perpetual rent of two shillings was charged. The witnesses include Hugh son of Aspolon, John "Carnifex," William de Cotes, Walter Lord [of Berton], Simon "ad molendinum," Ambrose de Newnham, Martin Brithnoth, Reginald Sherewind, Simon Cheverel and Thomas Hardy. Copies of this Carta pro annuali redditu Sancti Johannis

<sup>1</sup> Pembroke College Treasury, "Situs Collegii," C. 2.

Cantabrig' are preserved<sup>1</sup> at both St John's and Pembroke Colleges.

The property afterwards passed into the hands of Roger de Heydon, but when and how the transfer took place is not known—there are no documents at Pembroke relating to the transaction. Cole the antiquary, however, in one of his volumes, transcribes a very curious deed<sup>2</sup>, which he says was lent to him by Mrs Chettoe, the widow of Dr Charles Mason. It is entitled "Carta feoffans Dominum Rogerum Colyn per Herveu Gogind (sic) de Domibus extra Portam de Troppington (sic) versus Molendinum": and tells how Hervey son of John Goging gave to Roger Colin de Hedon for five silver marks

"totam illam terram cum edificiis inter terram quondam Simonis Bagge et terram Ouberni filii Colini Wambe in parochia Sancti Benedicti Cantebr' extra fossatum ville ex occidentali parte Porte que dicitur Trumpeton Gate et extendit se a via super Fossatum usque terram quondam Walteri de Sancto Eadmundo, etc."

The witnesses include Peter de Wilburgham, Peter de Welles, William Elyot, Robert de Maddingle, Colin Morier (?), Hervey "Mercator," Walter and Simon his brothers, Reginald Scherwynd, John son of Michael Gogging, John Martin (?), &c.

Whether Roger de Heydon (who is sometimes called "Dominus Heiddon Miles") is the same as Dominus Roger Colyn de Hedon is a question, and whether the property mentioned in this deed is the same as the messuage with which we are dealing is also uncertain; some of the "buttings and boundings" do not tally, though there are several points of similarity.

At any rate the tenement passed into the possession of Roger de Heydon. By that benefactor the property<sup>3</sup> was given to the University, together with another building<sup>4</sup> in St Benet's

<sup>1</sup> Pembroke College Treasury, "Situs Collegii," C. 3; *Cartulary* in St John's College Treasury.

<sup>2</sup> Cole, B. M. MS. vol. 5813, p. 236 b.

<sup>3</sup> Pembroke Treasury, "Situs Collegii," C. 4; *Registrum Librorum*, University Register; Baker MS. xxxi. p. 326; *Chaplains of the Univ.*, C. A. S. xli. pp. 3, etc.

<sup>4</sup> Caius College Treasury, i. 13; *Historiola C. C. C.*, Josselin, edited by J. W. Clark, M.A., C. A. S. xvii. p. 59; Baker MS. xxix. p. 276.

parish, near where the Chapel of Corpus Christi College now stands. The date of the gift is not known; but it was before the compilation of the *Hundred Rolls* (1279). Dr Ainslie asserts that "the University held this messuage under lease before it was given them by Roger de Haydon," apparently founding this statement on the indorsement mentioned above: "*Universitas Cantebr' tenet.*"

This tenement<sup>1</sup> remained in the hands of the University—being known as "*Hospitium Universitatis Cantebrigie*"—during the remainder of the thirteenth century, and for more than half of the fourteenth—until 1351, on the 11th day of December of which year, Richard de Lyng, the Chancellor, and the assembly of Master Regent and Non-Regent conveyed it to the Keeper and Scholars of the Hall of the Countess of Pembroke—that lady making a covenant with the University authorities on the following day. The building is described<sup>2</sup> as having been acquired by the University "*ex dono et feoffamento quondam Rogeri de Haydon, et jacet dictum messagium inter messuagium quondam Johannis de Holm ex parte australi et messuagium predictorum Custodis et Scholarium ex parte boreali.*" Pembroke was annually to pay a rose on the day of the Nativity of St John the Baptist; and, by the terms of the covenant, a fit chaplain was "*in missis suis cotidianis*" to recommend and remember the soul of Roger de Haydon, and yearly to commemorate the anniversary-day of the said Benefactor<sup>3</sup> in the parish Church of St Mary-the-Less (by which title St Peter's was now called).

It may be added that 20 years later<sup>4</sup> the Prior of Barnwell released a rent of 9*d.*, and the Master of St John's Hospital

<sup>1</sup> Fuller's *History*, edited by Prickett and Wright, p. 60; Cole MS. xii. p. 184.

<sup>2</sup> Pembroke College Treasury, "*Situs Collegii*," C. 4; Baker MS. xxvi. pp. 96, 97.

<sup>3</sup> Baker MS. xxvi. pp. 96, 97. Sir Roger de Haydon was the donor of a book to Pembroke College; see Dr Corrie's List of Books at Pembroke (*C. A. S.* x. 21), though neither he nor the Provost of King's recognizes one of the earliest of Cambridge Benefactors. The *Gradual* which was thus received "*ex dono Domini Heiddon Militis*" was long preserved in the College; but it is now lost, and the memory of the donor forgotten.

<sup>4</sup> Dr Ainslie's Book in the Master's Lodge, p. 10.

the rent of 2s., which they had for so long received from the messuage.

This is not the place to record the subsequent history of the buildings, and of those which succeeded them; but it may be remarked, as indeed has already been pointed out, that the old University Hostel seems to have included a large room<sup>1</sup> (*camera magna*) on the south side of the great gate, at the south-west corner of the buildings on the Trumpington Road.

Proceeding with the tenements southwards, there is some difficulty in identifying the properties mentioned in the numerous deeds which are still preserved—for the messuages changed hands very frequently, and some persons owned more than one portion, while certain records are lost, and some refer to plots of land and others to buildings. But doubtless Dr Ainslie's order of the next few houses may be accepted.

We need not here refer to meadows or orchards to the east of the frontal buildings, nor to one or two tenements which perhaps stood upon those plots of land.

Next to the University Hostel was a messuage afterwards known as Cosyn's place—"quod ante fuerat Beatricis Cosyn," says a Pembroke note<sup>2</sup>. The abuttals mentioned in the Haydon building tell us that our messuage was formerly held by John de Holm, and previously by some of the Gogging family, and, away back in the days of Fabian Capellanus, Humfridus dwelt there, being a tenant of St Peter's Church across the road. It is not necessary here to trace the later history of "Cosyn's Place"; but it may be mentioned that, in the year 1351, William de Horwod and Simon de Sleford gave to John de Wystowe and Margaret his wife the messuage, quod quidem messuagium habuimus de dono et feoffamento Johannis de Holm de Cantebrig'. It is said to be situated "inter tenementum pertinens universitati ex una parte et tenementum Cantarie Beate Marie ecclesie Sancti Petri ex altera parte; et abuttat super viam regiam et super venellam que ducit usque

<sup>1</sup> Pembroke College, "Situs Collegii," C. 2. See also an interesting note on the rebuilding (in later times) "of the old hall of the University Hostel"; Baker MS. vii. (7034), p. 185.

<sup>2</sup> Baker MS. vii. (7034), pp. 178, 9.



Swynescroft." It subsequently passed through the hands of certain burgesses and of various trustees—including some well-known University officials—before it became the property of the scholars of Pembroke.

In "the buttings and boundings" just quoted the next building going southwards is a tenement of the Chantry of St Mary belonging to the Church of St Peter. This, however, was not founded till a later date than that with which we are dealing, if it be that endowed<sup>1</sup>, in the year 1348, 9, by John Cotton, John Blancpaine, and others. (The first-named of these founders was, it will be remembered, the owner of a mansion on the other side of the road, to the north of St Peter's Church.) The tenement which was thus attached to the Chantry had formerly belonged to Robert Codeham, and before his time to William Godlamb; while in the former part of the 13th century, in the time of Fabian, it had formed part of the property which Humfridus held under the Church of St Peter.

A narrow lane<sup>2</sup> separated this messuage from the next tenement, which much later on was known as "Knapton Place." It is described as "a messuage with a croft," and a long list of occupiers is preserved, including the aforesaid John de Holme, William Wyatt, Thomas Young, and—"diu ante"—Robert Winhose "of Grant-brigg." This is thought by Dr Ainslie and others to be the same as "Bolton Place"; but some of the deeds<sup>3</sup> seem to deal with them as distinct properties. The above-mentioned John Wistow is stated to have been a former occupier of "Bolton Place."

The next messuage was a celebrated building, which was for generations known as "St Thomas's Hostel."

This property in the former part of the 13th century had belonged<sup>4</sup> partly to Peter the chaplain of Newnham and partly to Matilda the wife of Nigellus Hareng—by whom, in her widowhood, her share was given to the Hospital of St John. The messuage is said to lie between land which had belonged

<sup>1</sup> Baker MS. vii. (7034), pp. 178, 9.

<sup>2</sup> Willis and Clark, *Arch. Hist.* i. p. 124, n. 1.

<sup>3</sup> Baker MS. vii. (7034), pp. 178, 9.

<sup>4</sup> St John's Treasury, St Peter's Parish Deeds.

to Fabian Presbyter and land of Walter the son of Simon. The witnesses to the deed of gift were Robert Seman, Adam son of Eustace, Michael and John sons of Hervey, Martin Brithnoth (the above-mentioned), Walter son of Simon, Robert of St Edmund's, John "filius Decani" and William "de Hybernia." The Prior and Brethren of St John's Hospital owned the property for more than two centuries until the year 1451, when Laurence Booth<sup>1</sup> was head of Pembroke College, that master

"dimissionem obtinet a fratribus Hospitalis Sancti Joannis Evangeliste tenementi cujusdam hic in vicino ad 80 annos inde, et deinde ad 80 alios; sicque quamdiu Magistro et sociis nostris videbitur, pro quo etiamnum solvimus Collegio Divi Joannis annuatim xiiis. ivd."

For more than four centuries and a half, the same rent has been paid by Pembroke to St John's. The abuttals in 1451 are given as: N., a tenement of the College or Hall of Valence; S., a tenement of St John's Hospital; E., Swincroft; W., the King's Highway.

It will have been noticed, in the statement as to the southern boundary of St Thomas's Hostel, that the adjacent property also belonged to St John's Hospital. A late record<sup>2</sup>, under date 1531, refers to this same property. It is a deed of feoffment of a messuage in St Mary's without Trumpington Gates, sold by Nicholas Metcalf, D.D., Master of St John's, &c., to Thomas Goldsborough of Cambridge, Matthew Watson, B.A., fellow of the College of Mary Valence or Pembroke Hall, John Chapman, burgess of Cambridge, Richard Johnson and Andrew Young of the same town. The messuage lay between

"Saynt Thomas hostell ex parte boreali, et tenementum pertinens Cantarie beate Marie virginis in Cemeterio Ecclesie beate Marie virginis predictae ex parte australi, uno capite inde abuttante super regiam viam versus occidentem, alio vero capite inde abuttante super Campum vocatum Saynt Thomas Layes versus orientem."

St John's reserved an annual rent of 6*d.*, and this sum is still yearly paid to that College from the ground now occupied by the Lodge inhabited by the Master of Peterhouse. This

<sup>1</sup> References as in the two preceding notes.

<sup>2</sup> St John's Treasury, St Peter's Parish Box; Baker-Mayor, i. 350.



perhaps suggests that the extent of St Thomas's Hostel and its grounds was somewhat larger than is sometimes thought, and that this messuage (which was perhaps also a Hostel) may have reached rather more to the south.

The southern abuttal of the last messuage was "a tenement belonging to the Chantry of the Blessed Virgin Mary in the Cemetery of the Church of the Blessed Virgin Mary." We have seen above that this Chantry possessed another house a little more to the north.

We have, in dealing with the east side of Trumpington Road, mentioned several messuages which were connected<sup>1</sup> with St John's. That Hospital owned at least one other property on the same side, further to the south. A deed, preserved in the College<sup>2</sup> which represents the old Hospital, records the gift by Robert de Aspale, chaplain and rector of the Church of Eyworthe, to the scholars and brothers of the Hospital of two messuages—"edificata et non edificata...cum pertinentibus in villa et extra villam." They are said to be situated between the lands of John de Aylesham on the south and John de Redgrave on the north, and to reach from the Great Street to the Field called Swynecroft on the east. An endorsement assigns the tenement to Peter Smith. The date of this deed—1282—is a point of singular interest, for the property was given to St John's Hospital—"scolaribus et fratribus Hospitalis sancti Johannis Evangeliste de Cantebrig'"—during the memorable years of Bishop Hugh de Balsham's experiment—the experiment which failed to unite the secular students and the religious canons under the same roof.

There were also properties on the east side which passed into the hands of Peterhouse. Indeed that ancient College

<sup>1</sup> Richard Parker (*History*, p. 32) says of a Hostel called *St Edmund's* [cf. Caius, *Hist.* p. 51] that it formerly belonged to the Hospital of St John. He identifies it, in his time, with "a Brewhouse, called *Chopping Knife*, before the Lesser Church of St Mary." Fuller (*History*, p. 57), apparently copying this, places the Hostel "*against Little St Mary's*." The date of its use for academic purposes, however, is not known, nor its exact situation; but it may be one of the properties of St John's Hospital mentioned above in the text.

<sup>2</sup> St John's, box of Deeds relating to the Parish of St Peter-without-the-Gates.

still possesses several houses opposite to the Fitzwilliam Museum. It will be remembered that certain messuages on the west side of the road passed to the foundation of Bishop Hugh de Balsham through John and Sabina de Aylesham and through Master Robert de Wynwick. There are records of properties held by these persons on the east side of Trumpington Road, and it may be these refer to the houses just mentioned as now owned by the College. The deeds, however, it must be acknowledged are preserved in the archives of Corpus.

John de Aylesham, for instance, had property to the south of the messuage given to St John's and detailed in the last paragraph; and there are two or three documents<sup>1</sup> extant wherein his widow Sabina passes on to a namesake—Sabina, daughter of Robert of Fulsham—a garden in Swinecroft and a messuage, which is said to lie between houses belonging formerly to Henry Pykeryl and to Master Hugh de Hulmo, and later on to Robert de Berton and to Thomas de Hulmo. The donor is described as "Sabina Hasselof, quondam relicta Johannis de Haylesham."

"Sabina Asselof" had as a neighbour, or fellow-owner, in this, or some other messuage on the east side of the road, Robert de Wynwick; several of whose possessions eventually passed to Peterhouse, of which his nephew—of the same name—was afterwards Master. The property<sup>2</sup> in question, which was sold by Robert de Wynwick, in 1304, to John Harsnet, rector of the Church of Cotes, is described as

"una placea curie mee...contra ecclesiam Sancti Petri...inter messuagium Sabine Asselof ex una parte et inter messuagium Will<sup>1</sup> Gladewyn ex altera parte, et abuttat super Swynecroft ad unum capud et ad aliud super curiam meam."

Another messuage<sup>3</sup>, which belonged to Robert de Wynwick, sen., and which afterwards passed to his nephew, lay between messuages belonging respectively to the Prior of Anglesey and to John Paternoster and reaching from the King's highway to the land of "the Brothers of Semplingham." Master Robert

<sup>1</sup> Cole MS. ii. (5803), pp. 56 b and 57.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.* xii. (5813), p. 123 b.

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.* pp. 121 b, 122 b (3 deeds).

de Wynwick, the warden of the Chapel of Steresbregge, had acquired it in the year 1300 from John de Bradenache, who had married Johanna, one of the daughters of Thomas, son of Edmund, the butcher. The latter had given the property to his daughters Johanna and Margaret five years previously.

The mention of the name of John Paternoster reminds us that he was the owner of a celebrated hostel<sup>1</sup> called after his name. "Paternoster Hostel" appears to have stood on the east side of Trumpington Street towards the end of the street, reaching back to Swinecroft. John Paternoster seems to have been a man of some position and property; his name occurs as a witness in many contemporary deeds. He married Margaret the daughter of Simon the Carter, of whom and his son Hervey Prippe mention has been made in a previous chapter. John Paternoster<sup>2</sup> died some time before the compilation of the *Hundred Rolls*, wherein (1279) there are references to property in our neighbourhood inherited by his widow (who had married again, to Simon de Potton) and by his daughter Sabina.

"Paternosterishostel extra Trumpitonegatis" afterwards passed<sup>3</sup> to William Foster, who gave it (8 Edward III) to Roger le Chandler and Edousa his daughter formerly the wife of Thomas Attechapel<sup>4</sup>.

There are still four or five names to be mentioned of persons who according to the *Hundred Rolls* possessed property in the parish of St Peter-without-the-Gates, and as they nearly all paid certain rent-charges to the St Edmund's family, we may suppose that they were situated near to the estate now occupied by Addenbrooke's Hospital.

William de Sauston<sup>5</sup>, a chaplain, for instance, paid two shillings annually to Luke de St Edmund's, on a messuage which had been given him by Matilda Sephare, in whose family it had long been.

<sup>1</sup> Wright and Jones, *Memorials*, Parish of St Mary-the-Less, p. 8; Cole MS. xii. p. 123.

<sup>2</sup> *Rot. Hund.* ii. p. 387.

<sup>3</sup> Cole MS. xii. (5813), p. 123.

<sup>4</sup> *Ibid.* p. 122 b.

<sup>5</sup> *Rot. Hund.* ii. p. 371.

John Perin also held a neighbouring property which he had bought of the Convent of Lavendene, to whom it had been given by Cecilia Godsol, a pious member of a well-known Cambridge family; and he paid a rent-charge (of 4*d.*) to the St Edmund's estate, on behalf of a messuage which had belonged to his brother Patrick de Welles, who had bought it of John of Histon, who had bought it of Simon Fot, in whose family it had formerly been. The house must, therefore, have been of some antiquity.

Another messuage, which had of old belonged to the Fot family, had passed, through the hands of Alexander Atteburne (and apparently of the above-mentioned Patrick Welles) to Alan Attepond.

Lastly, the *Hundred Rolls* record two messuages held by Peter Swyn<sup>1</sup>, four generations at least of whose family held the property, which reached back to the land doubtless called after their name *Swinecroft*. On one of their houses they paid a rent-charge (of 8*d.*) to the St Edmund's family.

To the St Edmund's estate and its owners a separate chapter must be given.

<sup>1</sup> *Rot. Hund.* ii. p. 377.

## CHAPTER VII.

### THE ST EDMUND'S FAMILY.

WE have seen how conspicuous, on the west side of the Trumpington Road, was the estate of the le Rus family—with their stone house, their large court, their chapel, their smaller dwelling-places, and their closes and fields reaching back to the fen-land by the river. We have noted the varying fortunes of the leading members of the family, and their influence and official position in the town of Cambridge. We have seen, too, the pious gifts made by them to various churches and religious communities; and, indeed, how finally their estate itself passed, at the coming of the Friars, into the hands of the Brothers of Penitence.

We must now notice how, on the other side of the road, another great family—the St Edmund's—had their large house (doubtless, also of stone), their court, their chapel (even larger than that across the way), and their fields and lands, extending even more widely away to the west. This family, too, had its members influential in Town and University. They also were renowned for pious gifts; and their estate finally passed over (as we shall see) to the Canons of Sempringham.

The chapel, which was dedicated to St Edmund King and Martyr, must have been a building of some importance, for it is often styled an *ecclesia*, and official allusions are made to the patronage thereof; further, it was in the charge of a *custos* or warden, as will be seen a little later on.

The patronage was in the hands of the family in the great house on the estate; indeed they took their name from their



patron saint, being styled (say) Thomas of St Edmund's or Walter "at the Church of St Edmund."

The head of the family in the early part of the 13th century was William of St Edmund's; he had obtained the property by his marriage<sup>1</sup> with Alice, daughter of Master Geoffrey, of Cambridge. Alice is said, in the *Hundred Rolls* (ii. 372), to have inherited the property *ex successione antiqua antecessorum suorum*. We may presume, therefore, that Master Geoffrey was one of those who had previously had possession of the estate. He seems to have been a person of considerable importance; the word *Magister* is always prefixed to his name, signifying doubtless his connexion with the University. In certain deeds he is described as "Master Geoffrey, official"<sup>2</sup>—perhaps under the Bishop of Ely. He had a son Walter, whose early death<sup>3</sup> we may assume from the fact that the property passed to his sister Alice and her husband William of St Edmund's. All these persons—Walter, the son of Master Geoffrey, Alice his sister, William de St Edmund's her husband, together with Roger and Walter sons of the latter, and other members of the family—are mentioned as benefactors in the Charters of the Priory of St Radegund. William de St Edmund's and Alice his wife (acting through their son Walter) were concerned in the year 1232 in a suit<sup>4</sup> against the owner of the Stone House across the road; but from the records of another case eight years later, we find that William was then dead. Walter de St Edmund's became the head of the family; but, earlier still, his name occurs in various transactions. We learn, for instance, from the St Radegund deeds<sup>5</sup>, that "Walter fitzWilliam of St Edmund's released to the Nuns his rights in the advowson of St Clement's Church, confirming the grants thereof made by his ancestor, Hugh FitzAbsalon, and his uncle Walter."

<sup>1</sup> *Priory of St Radegund*, C. A. S. xxxi. p. 107.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.* p. 85.

<sup>3</sup> His widow is spoken of as "*domina* Elena que fuit uxor Walteri filii Magistri Galfridi," in deed in the Treasury of Corpus Christi College.

<sup>4</sup> *Camb. Fines*, C. A. S. xxvi. p. 16.

<sup>5</sup> *St Radegund*, C. A. S. xxxi. p. 121.



Walter of St Edmund's had at least three children<sup>1</sup>, Thomas, Luke and Cecilia. Master Thomas of St Edmund's (as he is always called) succeeded to the estate on the death of his father. He was doubtless a member of the University; and was (as we have seen) a benefactor to the Nuns of St Radegund and to the Friars of the Sack.

On his death the property passed to his brother Luke of St Edmund's, as we are informed by the *Hundred Rolls* (ii. 372) which speak of a messuage, &c., in the parish of St Peter outside the Trumpiton' gate (referring of course to the house, &c., with which we are dealing), and of a horse-mill (*molendinum equum*) in the market of Cambridge, together with seventy acres in the Cambridge fields. Thence he paid two marks and a half annually to Sir Ralph Pyrot and the lady Cassandra, his wife, by the assignment of Sir Giles de Argentein, and to the bailiffs of Cambridge, who held the fee farm of the town, gavel 25s. 10 $\frac{3}{4}$ d. Sir Giles de Argentein was probably the patron<sup>2</sup> of the living of St Benet, the parish in which the St Edmund's property was situated; though Luke had inherited the advowson<sup>3</sup> of the chapel on the estate.

A comparison of two of the St Radegund Charters<sup>4</sup>, dated respectively 1282 and 1284, suggests that Luke was dead in the latter year, and that the inheritance had passed to his sister Cecilia.

This lady, in the year 1290, handed over<sup>5</sup> to the Master and Brethren of the order of Sempringham the advowson of the Chapel of St Edmund, together with certain adjacent lands, and three years later she made them owners of almost all the possessions of the estate with which we have been dealing. A separate section must be added as to the Cambridge History of these White Canons.

A few words may be added as to other members of the

<sup>1</sup> *Rot. Hund.* ii. p. 372; *Patent Rolls*, an. 1290, p. 363.

<sup>2</sup> Josselin, *Historiola C. C. C.*, *C. A. S.* pp. 4, 56; Masters, *History C. C. C.* p. 12, App. p. 6.

<sup>3</sup> *Rot. Hund.* ii. p. 393.

<sup>4</sup> *St Radegund*, *C. A. S.* xxxi. pp. 81, 82.

<sup>5</sup> *Patent Rolls* (1290), p. 363; (1293) p. 25; (1299) p. 421; *Rolls of Parliament*, i. 65.

St Edmund's family; Robert is mentioned<sup>1</sup> as mayor (*major ballivus*) of Cambridge in the year 1258, and his name occurs in various deeds and transactions; a Robert of St Edmund's occurs as plaintiff in a lawsuit<sup>2</sup> in the year 1307, but this was doubtless the son of the mayor; while John of St Edmund's, a canon of Barnwell, is mentioned<sup>3</sup> several times in the *Liber Memorandorum* of that Priory. Another John of St Edmund's was one of the jury<sup>4</sup> who had to do with the statistics compiled in the celebrated *Hundred Rolls*; wherein, it may be added, are given the names<sup>5</sup> of three or four children of Robert the mayor, including a daughter, Matilda, who was apparently twice married; one husband being Leonius Dunning, a well-known Cambridge citizen, who, in 1278, held the Newnham mill under the Mortimers<sup>6</sup>.

#### THE CHAPEL OF ST EDMUND.

The chapel on the estate of the family, to which we are referring, was dedicated to the West Saxon Saint, Edmund King and Martyr. It seems to have been more important than an ordinary private chapel, for it is specially mentioned in certain ecclesiastical lists, and its chaplain is termed "warden"<sup>7</sup> (*custos*) or "rector." The names of certain of these wardens are preserved. John le Ry, for instance, who is styled in the *Hundred Rolls*<sup>8</sup> "quondam rector capelle Sancti Edmundi," endowed his benefice with a messuage situated on the other side of the Trumpington Road; while his name also occurs as a benefactor of the Priory of Anglesey. Robert de Horningshethe<sup>9</sup> was another warden of the chapel (*custos capelle*), who has already been mentioned in connexion with certain property

<sup>1</sup> *Priory of St Radegund*, C. A. S. xxxi. pp. 17, 99, 120.

<sup>2</sup> *Camb. Fines*, C. A. S. xxvi. p. 73.

<sup>3</sup> *Barnwell Lib. Mem.* pp. 166, 218.

<sup>4</sup> *Rot. Hund.* ii. p. 356.

<sup>5</sup> *Ibid.* ii. p. 363, 4 &c.

<sup>6</sup> C. H. Cooper, *Memorials*, iii. p. 337.

<sup>7</sup> Peterhouse Treasury, "Situs Collegii," A. 14, 15.

<sup>8</sup> *Ibid.* A. 15; *Rot. Hund.* ii. p. 360; *Hist. MSS. Comm. Report*, i. 79; where the name is misprinted John de Oy.

<sup>9</sup> *Ibid.* A. 14, 15.

held by the Friars of the Sack. He is probably the same as "Robert, rector capelle Sancti Edmundi," who is stated in the *Hundred Rolls*<sup>1</sup> to be the owner officially of certain properties in the neighbourhood; of which it is interesting to notice that two acres and three roods had been given<sup>2</sup> by John le Rus, of the Stone House opposite; while a messuage and more than twelve acres of land were the gift of Luke of St Edmund's, and one acre came from Sir William Mortimer (*de Mortuo Mari*). In the last case, a small rent charge was reserved for Leonius Dunning, who (as stated above) had married a lady belonging to the St Edmund's family.

Adjacent to the house, on the west side of Trumpington Road, mentioned above as given by John le Ry, was another messuage<sup>3</sup>, "quod magister Walterus quondam filius Johannis clerici de Cantebrigia dedit...dicte capelle sancti Edmundi cum corpore matris sue."

It may be that there was, in the early days of the chapel, a cemetery attached thereto, as there certainly was subsequently, when the property passed into the hands of the White Canons—of whom a short account must now be given.

#### THE CANONS OF SEMPRINGHAM.

The White Canons of St Gilbert of Sempringham<sup>4</sup> were interesting as being the only order of English origin; their founder, St Gilbert, was rector of Sempringham, and composed his rule from those of St Austin and St Benedict; the canons, according to Dugdale, wearing a black habit with a white cloak and a hood lined with lamb's wool.

In 1290, about half a century after the foundation, there being a probability that the Friars of the Sack would relinquish their buildings, and the White Canons being desirous to find a hostel for the members of their order who were accustomed to resort to Cambridge for purposes of study, an application was

<sup>1</sup> *Rot. Hund.* ii. 372.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.* ii. p. 372.

<sup>3</sup> Peterhouse Treasury, "Situs Collegii," A. 14.

<sup>4</sup> Gasquet's *English Monastic Life*, p. 229.

made to Rome, and on 9th June Pope Nicholas IV sent a mandate<sup>1</sup> to the Archdeacon of Stow

"to grant the place held by the Friars of Penitence of Jesus Christ, which they are about to leave, to the Master and Brethren of Sempringham, who often send members of their Order to study at the Castle of Cambridge, and need a house there, in which they intend to have a canonry; a fair price being paid for the said place, which is to be deposited in safety for the Holy Land Subsidy, or for some other purpose as pleases the Pope."

The Friars of the Sack, however, as we have seen, retained their Cambridge home for some years longer. But meantime, Cecilia of St Edmund's had made an application<sup>2</sup> for permission to grant to the White Canons her hereditary estate; and indeed on the 12th of June, 1290 (*i.e.* only three days after the papal mandate referred to above), a licence had been granted (as we learn from the *Rolls of Parliament*), for "the alienation in mortmain by Cicely, daughter of Walter, son of William de Sancto Edmundo, to the Master and Brethren of the order of Sempringham, of two acres of land in Cantebrugge and the advowson of the Chapel of St Edmund there."

Three years later the same lady granted<sup>3</sup> to the same body—the prior and convent of the order of Sempringham in Cambridge—a messuage of sixty acres of land and 40s. rent in Cambridge; provided that the latter render 15s. 10<sup>3</sup>/<sub>4</sub>d. yearly to the Farm of the Town by the hands of the Bailiffs thereof. It may be added that six years later<sup>4</sup> still (in 1299), Cecilia of St Edmund's further supplemented her gifts to the Canons.

To return, however, to the year 1290. On August 29th the Pope granted a licence<sup>5</sup> to the Prior and brethren of Sempringham "to have within their house a discreet and learned doctor of theology, to teach those of the brethren who desire to study that science." In the following year, as we learn from the Barnwell *Liber Memorandorum*<sup>6</sup>, "the Canons of Sem-

<sup>1</sup> Bliss, *Calendar of the Papal Letters*, i. 514; Rose Graham, *St Gilbert of Sempringham*, p. 44.

<sup>2</sup> *Patent Rolls* (1290), p. 363; *Rolls of Parliament*, i. 65.

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.* (1293), p. 25.

<sup>4</sup> *Ibid.* (1299), p. 421.

<sup>5</sup> Bliss, *Calendar of the Papal Letters*, i. 516.

<sup>6</sup> Barnwell *Lib. Mem.* p. 212.



pringham first dwelt at St Edmund's Chapel, and applied themselves greatly to attending lectures and disputations."

Henceforth, then, the property of the St Edmund's family passed into the hands of the members of the order of Sempringham—the mansion was styled "Domus Prioris et Alborum Canonicorum Cantabrigie"—the grounds being popularly known as "Chanons' Close."

We need not here follow the subsequent history of these White Canons, nor refer to the houses and lands which they acquired in different parts of the town.

One incident only in their records may be quoted—and that in the words of Thomas Fuller<sup>1</sup>, who, speaking of the Visitation of Archbishop Arundel in the year 1401, thus refers to the inspection of the convent by the commissioners: "Hence they advanced to the White Canons over against Peterhouse, where the name remaineth at this day (1643), whom they visited in their church (now buried in its churchyard, and the church-yard in oblivion) observing all solemn formalities." This sentence is given, not for the sake of quoting the quaint historian's curious phrases, nor for the purpose of leading on to the still more characteristic remarks in his succeeding paragraph; but with the intention of adding that although the exact sites of the Church of St Edmund and its cemetery were unknown to Fuller, yet excavations on different occasions in one part of what is now Addenbrooke's Hospital, have revealed the existence of human remains. Cole, the antiquary, for instance, records<sup>2</sup> how such were found in digging about the foundation and gardens of the Hospital in the 18th century; and a few years back, on 18th May, 1896, the Rev. F. C. Kempson, M.B., read a Paper<sup>3</sup> before our Society, giving an account of some

<sup>1</sup> Fuller, *History of University of Cambridge*, edited by Prickett and Wright, p. 133. Fuller, in his characteristic manner, speaking of "the St Edmund's Hostel" mentioned by Caius (*History*, p. 51), says: "Nomen patet, locus latet." His editors suggest that the hostel thus named may be none other than the hostel of the White Canons. But as Caius adds "sed extra nostram memoriam," implying that it had ceased to exist, whereas the White Canons were still active in his early days, this identification is hardly likely.

<sup>2</sup> Cole MS. xli. p. 222.

<sup>3</sup> *C. A. S.* xxxviii. pp. 241-4.

skulls found during the recent excavations for the Nurses' Home. It was pointed out that some of the bones were without doubt those of women, and that therefore they could not all come from the religious house of the Brethren of Sempringham. This statement supports the suggestion made above that there was already a cemetery attached to the Chapel of St Edmund before the property was handed over to the White Canons.



## CHAPTER VIII.

### TOWARDS THE SOUTH END.

"CANONS' CLOSE"—where the family of St Edmund's had so long lived—was in the parish of St Benedict, part of which stretched southwards from near where Fitzwilliam Street now runs to Deepway (the modern Lensfield Road). The estate, which Cecilia of St Edmund's gave to the White Canons, was as large as, perhaps larger than, the present grounds of Addenbrooke's Hospital.

Were there any houses to the south of this property?

Probably there were; though as there was no consolidated estate handed over to any college or religious house, we have not any bundle of deeds to help us to locate certain messuages; and the question is rendered the more difficult by the scattered parts of the parish of St Benet.

To take an instance. In a list of Cambridge tenants recorded in the Barnwell *Liber Memorandorum*<sup>1</sup>, it is stated that Robert de Bitteringe held a messuage in Lorteburne Lane (now Free School Lane). Then it is added: "Idem Robertus tenet unum messuagium extra portas de Trumpitone, et reddit ix. d." No abuttals being given, it is impossible to speak definitely of the situation of this property. It might have been in any parish (St Peter's or St Botolph's or St Benet's) "outside the Trumpington Gates"; it might have been in the portion of St Benet's at the S.E. corner of Mill Lane; or it might have been beyond the Canons' Close in the part of that parish with which we are now dealing.

<sup>1</sup> Barnwell *Lib. Mem.* p. 288.

But though the site is uncertain, the owner is important and deserves special and grateful mention in a record of the early History of Cambridge; for the name of Robert de Bytering occurs in the list of Benefactors of the University. In the *Missa pro Benefactoribus*<sup>1</sup>, he was long remembered among a number of graduates who had given gifts to the University. His name is linked with another similar donor in a transaction<sup>2</sup> arranged in the King's Court at Westminster in the year 1296 between Master Robert de Bytering and Thomas de Tuddenham. Certain properties in Cambridge and Woodditton passed between these University benefactors for the sum of eighteen marks of silver. Thomas de Tuddenham was a well-known bedell of the University, whose wife was the owner of considerable property.

Again, in the Charters of the Priory of St Radegund—edited by Mr Arthur Gray of Jesus College—there are several deeds<sup>3</sup> referring to houses and lands in St Benet's parish; the first set of which have to do with the estate which passed from Walter, son of Master Geoffrey, to his sister Alice, the wife of William de St Edmund's, and which is stated to lie "in the great street towards Trumpington Gate"; while others were probably in the same neighbourhood.

There is a old terrier, belonging to the same College, which is described with characteristic charm and knowledge by the late Professor Maitland in his *Township and Borough*<sup>4</sup>. "The whereabouts of the various *culturæ* or furlongs is sometimes stated in modern terms. But, as is evident from the names of the persons to whom the strips are ascribed, the original whence these terriers derive was compiled in the second half of the 14th century." This is late for our present purpose; but the list—from Pembroke College to Lensfield Road (to use modern names)—may be quoted:

"John Smith, next Pembroke Garden, 1 pole; Way-balk; Thomas Jacob, 2 acres; Bartholomew Peryn, 2 roods; Chantry of St Peter, 2r.;

<sup>1</sup> Stokes's Book in the Registry.

<sup>2</sup> *Camb. Fines*, C. A. S. xxvi. p. 63.

<sup>3</sup> *St Radegund*, C. A. S. xxxi. p. 107.

<sup>4</sup> *Ford Lectures*, p. 113, &c.

Bartholomew Piryn, 1 r. 20 p.; R. Arden, 1 a. 2 r.; Alb. Can. 2 r.; Alb. Can. 1 a. 2 r.; J. Carbonell, 4 a. 2 r. 0 p. (forming 16 *selions*); J. de Cambridge, 1 a. 2 r. (4 *selions*); and Nuns with a gore, 1 acre (2 *selions*)."

Looking into these, it will be noticed that several portions of the properties are still in the hands of the representatives of thirteenth century owners mentioned above—the Chantry of St Peter, the Peryn family, the White Canons, John of Cambridge, &c.

The point, which we are here discussing—viz. what houses there were to the south of the Canons' Close—is not much helped by the information afforded by this terrier; for the present writer does not know anything of J. Carbonell—except that his property passed later on to a Mr Russel.

As for John of Cambridge, whose acre and a half lie next, Professor Maitland suggests<sup>1</sup> a connexion with the citizen of the same name, with whose property on the west side we have already dealt. This is, perhaps, supported by the benefaction<sup>2</sup> to St Edmund's Chapel by the son of the latter. That John of Cambridge is, however, called *scriptor*<sup>3</sup> as well as *clericus*, and is certainly not to be identified with the Justice of the Common Bench<sup>4</sup>.

The property of John of Cambridge passed to Corpus Christi, and it is interesting to notice that another benefactor<sup>5</sup> of that College, Henry de Tangmer, caused, later on, the Hermitage of St Anne and the Lazar House to be built, probably on this estate. There was doubtless a Hermitage on, or near, this spot before de Tangmer's time, as there was on the entrance to Cambridge on the Barnwell Road, and on the approach by the Small Bridges at Newnham.

The Chapel of St Anne<sup>6</sup> was served by the Vicar of St Benet's, in whose parish of course it stood, or by a chaplain

<sup>1</sup> *Ford Lectures*, p. 166.

<sup>2</sup> Peterhouse Treasury, "Situs Collegii," A. 14.

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.* A. 17.

<sup>4</sup> Joscelin, *Historiola*, p. 8; Masters, *Hist. C. C. C.* 8, 15, &c.

<sup>5</sup> *Ibid.* p. 12; *Ibid.* pp. 10, 21, &c.

<sup>6</sup> Masters, *History of C. C. C.* pp. 21, 49, 50; Appendix, pp. 5, 6, 7. On p. 50, the date of the Indulgence is given as 1309, but the date in Appendix, p. 6 (1399), is doubtless correct.

appointed by him. An indulgence was granted by the Bishop of Ely in 1399, to all who would assist in supporting this chapel, and in relieving Sir John Bernewell, Chaplain and Hermit there. The Hermitage, which the Corporation of Cambridge<sup>1</sup> took by violence from the College, was eventually, at any rate, fairly extensive;

“its dimensions being towards Trumpington Street 144 feet, towards the east 146 feet, on the north 73 feet, and on the south 63 feet. It was occupied by one large house and seven cottages fronting the street, and in the rear were several outbuildings (including a large barn) placed around a yard once used as a tan yard.”

The history of the buildings need not be detailed here.

The Lazar House was termed the Hospital of St Anthony and St Eligius, and the neighbourhood was long known as “Spital End.” The building was some 500 years after its foundation transferred to Panton Street in St Paul’s parish. In the Cambridge rentals<sup>2</sup> (of 1554), a payment is made by the Churchwardens of St Benet’s for “a Church yarde at the Spyttle House Ende.”

We have now arrived at Deepway (the modern Lensfield Road), which divided the parish of St Benet from that portion of the Barnwell Fields which on its frontage towards the Trumpington Road is now occupied by Brookside and the Botanical Gardens. But this portion, which was known then as Fordfield, need not be dwelt upon—except to say that some acres<sup>3</sup> of it were soon afterwards given to the University by Nigel Thornton, a physician (Magister Nigellus medicus).

We turn to the western side of the great street, and will begin by again quoting from the 14th century terrier commented on by Professor Maitland<sup>4</sup>. That distinguished writer has some curious remarks upon the primitive history of the Peterhouse site; but here we will commence our quotation by starting from the south wall of what is now the Fitzwilliam property:

<sup>1</sup> Cooper’s *Memorials*, iii. pp. 252, 3.

<sup>2</sup> Bowtell’s MS. 7. 2918.

<sup>3</sup> *The Chaplains of the University*, C. A. S. xli. pp. 5, &c

<sup>4</sup> *Township and Borough*, pp. 110, &c.

"Six selions belonging to the White Canons, tithing to the Almoner (*Elemosinarius*) of Barnwell; one selion of an acre, paying tithes to St Edward's Church; four acres, known as Mortimer's dole, tithing to St Radegund's; a Lane;"

such is the commencement of long series of strips of land reaching down to the Trumpington Ford. The list may be seen in *Township and Borough* with its varied tithings.

Professor Maitland thus comments<sup>1</sup> on it:

"There can, I think, be no doubt that this is the land that lies between the Trumpington Road and Coe Fen....First comes Inglis or English Croft once held by the White Canons, but purchased by Peterhouse in the reign of Elizabeth. Then comes Mortimer's dole, which I take to be the site of Scroope Terrace and Scroope House. Then comes Coe Fen Lane. South of this our terrier requires about 25 'acres.' I believe that the grounds of the Leys School and of Belvoir Terrace will supply nearly the requisite quantity."

It is probable that some houses stood on the frontage of the land thus described, at least opposite the Canons' Close; but the writer is not able to give documentary proof of this.

<sup>1</sup> *Township and Borough*, p. 111.



## CHAPTER IX.

### TOWARDS THE WEST AND EAST.

As we are chiefly dealing with the main-road and the buildings and dwellings which fronted it, it is not necessary to refer in any detail to the lands which lay to the east and west thereof.

Mill Lane, our northern boundary, ran down (as its name implies) to the Mills—the King's Mill and the Bishop's Mill. These were of great antiquity, and there are several interesting points in their history, but they need not detain us here—although the question of their payment of tithes to the parish church (St Peter's-without-the-Gate) was of importance to Peterhouse, in whose Treasury are preserved certain deeds relating to them.

Across the water, on another branch of the river, was the Newnham Mill, in the same parish; and in the same neighbourhood<sup>1</sup> was the large establishment of the Carmelites, to whose worshipping at the church of St Peter when they were not prevented by the inundations, and to whose Divinity lectures, allusions are made elsewhere.

Returning to Trumpington Road, we have seen that at the rear of the houses on the west side were closes and selions reaching back to the stretch of land beyond—to the Coe

<sup>1</sup> Not far off, on the road leading to the Small Bridges, was, at any rate at a somewhat later date, and probably also in the 13th century, a small Hermitage, the dweller wherein received toll from travellers for keeping the bridges in so-called repair (Cooper, *Memorials*, iii. p. 262). The name "The Hermitage" still lingers in the neighbourhood.



Fen Leys; "usque ad communem pasturam" and "usque ad mariscum" are expressions occurring as the western boundary of the possessions.

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On the east side of Trumpington Road, we must begin again at the north end. The King's Ditch, which ran along Mill Lane, passed down what is now called Pembroke Street. This lane (for it was little more than that) was formerly known as "Plot and Nuts Lane." The Ditch was, however, so evident—at times from its overflowings—that the northern boundary was often simply given as *Fossatum domini Regis*.

At the rear of the first six or seven buildings ran a lane without a special name, but generally known as the "venella que ducit ad Swynecroft." Beyond this lay certain gardens, at the N.E. end of which was a piece of land called "Pascall Yard or Close," which belonged to a chantry in Great St Mary's Church and had been founded in 1242.

Behind the houses on the east side of Trumpington Road stretched a large reach of land. Towards the back of where Pembroke now is the leys were generally called "St Thomas's Leys," doubtless from their being at the rear of the Hostel of that name. More to the south, they were known as "Swynecroft," probably because they were at the back of a mansion belonging to a well-known and long-resident family called Swyn. The two names, however, were later on frequently used interchangeably.

Fuller, in his *History*, describes St Thomas's Hostel as

"where now the orchard of the Master of Pembroke Hall, and where the neighbouring Leas retain their name: formerly the Campus Martius of the scholars here exercising themselves, sometimes too violently; lately disused, either because young scholars now have less valour, or more civility."

Fuller is, however, of course, comparatively modern; but his phrases are so quotable.

The land belonging to the St Edmund's family, and afterwards to the Canons of Sempringham, doubtless stretched well to the west of their Close.

Further south, the frontage was afterwards seized by, and

still (though under long leases) belongs to, the Corporation of Cambridge, while behind the land passed in the next century through the gilds to Corpus Christi College, who are still the owners thereof.

It is not necessary here to speak of the fields, so many of which had fallen into the hands of the Prior and Canons of Barnwell.

## CHAPTER X.

### ECCLESIASTICAL NOTES.

IT is impossible to consult the deeds and records upon which the foregoing statements have been founded, without being struck by the frequent allusions to religious gifts and obligations which they contain. At the risk of some little repetition, it may be well to summarise some of these references.

It will be noticed how in the inhabited parts the parishes crowd upon one another—St Benet's, St Botolph's, St Peter's, St Andrew's; and how, in the acre-strips, tithes are paid with a variety that puzzled Professor Maitland.

The origin of these parishes may be as follows: St Benet's, perhaps, was the earliest church centre; St Botolph's gathered its district round the sacred building characteristically erected at the southern gate; St Peter's Church, founded by a townsman, spread along both sides of the Trumpington Road; though a patch of St Benet's still remained on the north-east, and another large portion at the south-west; where it met the gradual accumulation of fields by the Barnwell authorities.

Of the churches themselves, little need be said here. St Botolph's lies outside the district with which we are dealing. St Peter's-without-the-Gates was, as we have seen, in the gift of the Prior and Canons of the Hospital of St John the Evangelist, and those Brethren took great interest in the church and spoke of the parish as "our parish"<sup>1</sup>—for in it they owned much property, as well as the advowson. But we

<sup>1</sup> Peterhouse Treasury, "Situs Collegii," A. 19.

have already spoken of the Church and its chantries; of its collapse and of the rebuilding; of the change of name later on from St Peter's to St Mary's—and so on.

One curious and interesting life-story—revealed by one word in an old deed<sup>1</sup> in the Treasury of Corpus—may be mentioned. A lady named Matilda, daughter of Hervey the son of Martin, is called "*reclusa ecclesie Sancti Petri extra portam.*" Her father gave to her an arable acre in the Fields of Cambridge in Middlefield, as well as certain land off Mill Lane in the parish of St Botolph, which she shared with her sister Isabel. The former she held to the end of her life; her portion of the latter she gave<sup>2</sup> to St John's Hospital. The strange, hermit life passed by this woman outside the Church of St Peter must have been one of the sights and wonderments of Cambridge in the first half of the thirteenth century. Doubtless she passed her solitary days in a sort of shanty erected on the south of the church; attended in certain ways, it may be, by some faithful and admiring servant. We read in contemporary history of some other female recluses whose ideas of religion and service were embodied in similar abnegations; sometimes—perhaps in the case of Matilda the daughter of Hervey—the hermit was completely walled in, her food being given her through an iron-barred window. The date of her death cannot be gathered from the deeds, but her Middlefield acre was inherited<sup>3</sup> by a member of the Gogging family, well known in Cambridge.

It has been mentioned that she bequeathed her Mill Lane property to the patrons of her church, the canons of the Hospital of St John. This, we have said, was not uncommon in the neighbourhood. One other such gift may be instanced—much more in accordance with modern notions. About the middle of the thirteenth century, Stephen of Hauxton gave<sup>4</sup> to the Brethren of St John's a rent charge of twenty pence arising out of a house

<sup>1</sup> Cole MS. ii. (5803), pp. 52 b, 56 b.

<sup>2</sup> St John's College Treasury: Box of Deeds relating to St Botolph's Parish.

<sup>3</sup> Cole MS. ii. (5803), p. 52 b.

<sup>4</sup> St John's College Treasury: Box of Deeds relating to St Peter's-without-the-Gates.

situated where part of Pembroke College now stands—the grant being intended to provide annually two linen sheets for the said Hospital (*ad sustentationem lintheaminum duorum lectorum*). Among the witnesses to the deed were Robert of St Edmund's and Aunger le Rus, who were also, it may be added, present about the same time at the signing of another similar covenant (the record of which is also preserved at St John's College) whereby the Master (Anthony) and the brethren of the Hospital granted<sup>1</sup> to Hervey Fitz Eustace and his heirs, in return for a gift of seven acres of land, two beds with their necessary coverlids, for the use of infirm persons, in their stone house (*duo grabata cum pannis ad illa necessariis ad opus infirmorum in domo nostra lapidea*).

To return to the Churches, there were, as we have seen, subsidiary Chapels off this part of the Trumpington Road. There was the chapel of St Lucy belonging to the le Rus family, situated in the *curia* of their Stone House. That this was no mere private oratory is proved by the document<sup>2</sup>, quoted above, whereby an Indulgence was granted to those who in the chapel of St Lucy should thrice repeat the Lord's Prayer on behalf of the Bishops of Ely and Salisbury and others. When the le Rus estate passed to the Friars of the Sack, the family still retained the right<sup>3</sup> of making certain offerings before the altar of their patron saint.

At the great house on the other side of the road we are also told of the Chapel dedicated to St Edmund, the royal East Saxon Martyr. This sacred building was considered to be of such importance that its patronage is formally stated in the *Hundred Rolls*<sup>4</sup> as follows: "Item dicunt quod advocacio et donatio capelle sancti Edmundi pertinent ad Lucam de Sancto Edmundo qui est verus patronus capelle predicte et jus patronatus ad eum pertinet jure hereditario per decessum antecessorum suorum." When this estate passed into the hands of the White Canons, the dignity of the church was enhanced.

<sup>1</sup> St John's College Treasury, B. i. 44; Kilmer's *School of Pythagoras*, p. 31.

<sup>2</sup> Peterhouse Treasury, F. 1; Baker MS. xlii. 196.

<sup>3</sup> Peterhouse Treasury, "Situs Collegii," A. 9.

<sup>4</sup> *Rot. Hund.* ii. p. 393.



To the south of the Chapel of St Edmund's was, at a somewhat later date, the Hermitage<sup>1</sup> and Chapel of St Anne; both these buildings were in the parish of St Benet, though the latter was more distinctly under the jurisdiction of the vicar of that church than the former. The Hermit doubtless received alms, and perhaps even tolls, of travellers entering Cambridge from the south.

Again across the water, in the district of Newnham but still in the parish of St Peter, was the convent of the Carmelites. These, as we have seen, under a covenant<sup>2</sup> with the authorities of St John's Hospital, at first worshipped at their parish church; but afterwards, finding the passage through the river-streams difficult<sup>3</sup>, they had their own private chapel. We are told in the Barnwell *Liber Memorandorum*<sup>4</sup> of the Fratres de Carmelo at Newnham that "fecerunt ibi cellulas plures, *ecclesiamque* claustrum et dormitorium, et officinas necessarias satis honestas construxerunt."

Perhaps also the Bishop of Ely granted permission for private oratories in some of the hostels in the neighbourhood; certainly this was so at a later date. The connexion of the hostels by St Peter's Church with St John's Hospital has already been dwelt upon.

Turning to the private property, it will be noticed that almost every house and every piece of land paid some rent-charge and made some gift to church or religious house. Sometimes these charges were small, but in many cases a substantial rent was paid. This may be seen from the cartularies and deeds which were of course carefully preserved by the convents or by their successors; as well as by the *Hundred Rolls* and other official records.

Thus were benefited the religious houses of Anglesey, Barnwell and Lavendene, the convent of St Radegund, the

<sup>1</sup> See note on p. 66.

<sup>2</sup> Baker MS. xlii. p. 195 b; Baker-Mayor, ii. 557, 8; *Historical MSS. Comm. Report*, i. 78.

<sup>3</sup> *Rotuli Parliamentorum*, i. 51; Cooper's *Annals*, i. 62.

<sup>4</sup> Barnwell *Lib. Mem.* p. 212.

Hospital of St John, and various churches in the town, as well as the local chapels mentioned above. It would be tedious to go right through the long list of the houses which thus paid contributions; but one or two instances may be given or repeated:

The message which Sepehar le Gaunt' held in Trumpington Road, he had bought of Stephen of Cottenham, a chaplain, under this condition among others, that he should maintain<sup>1</sup> a lamp burning before one of the altars in the church of the Holy Sepulchre. Stephen, it may be added, had received the house as a gift from Geoffrey of Alderheth<sup>2</sup>, who had been Master of the Hospital, Vicar of the Round Church, and (Rural) Dean of Cambridge.

Of the properties which had belonged to the family of John of Cambridge, *clericus* or *scriptor*, one, through Walter his son, paid a rent-charge<sup>3</sup> to the Chapel of St Lucy in memory of the mother; another, through Matilda the daughter, contributed<sup>4</sup> a certain sum annually to an altar of the B. V. M. in the church of St Mary in the Market.

And so with other houses; two or three of which it will be remembered supported the Chantries which had been founded in the church or in the cemetery of St Peter's without the Trumpington Gates.

The curious way in which the numerous acre-strips in the fields to the south paid tithes, apparently at will, to various churches in the town, has been alluded to above in a quotation<sup>5</sup> from Professor Maitland's fascinating *Ford Lectures*.

<sup>1</sup> *Rot. Hund.* ii. p. 374.

<sup>2</sup> Baker-Mayor, i. 26, 52; J. M. Rigg's [forthcoming] *Calendar of the Plea Rolls of the Exchequer of the Jews*, vol. ii. p. 29. The writer begs to express his obligations to Mr Rigg.

<sup>3</sup> Peterhouse Treasury, "Situs Collegii," A. 14.

<sup>4</sup> *Rot. Hund.* ii. p. 372.

<sup>5</sup> See p. 68.

## CHAPTER XI.

### UNIVERSITY NOTES.

SCATTERED throughout the preceding pages are various allusions to University members and officials and to buildings or properties devoted to academic purposes. It may be useful to summarise these references.

It will be remembered that till nearly the end of the thirteenth century no colleges had been founded; the students living in hostels and private houses. When however the collegiate system was introduced by Hugh Balsham Bishop of Ely into the University, it was in the district with which we are dealing that Peterhouse, the earliest college, was founded; while across the road Pembroke—the third in order—followed later on.

Both Peterhouse and Pembroke included, within the area of their possessions, buildings which had previously been used as Hostels by the University clerks.

Indeed, according to a record<sup>1</sup> in St John's College, Hugh de Hottun, Chancellor of the University, had in 1246 exempted from taxation the two hostels which are the originals of Peterhouse—which Baker quotes<sup>2</sup> as "an ancient precedent of the university's power and privilege of taxing houses."

On the Pembroke site, we not only have—though perhaps at a somewhat later date—the Hostel of St Thomas, but also the very interesting building, which was given<sup>3</sup> to the

<sup>1</sup> Baker MS. x. (7037), p. 144; xix. (7046), p. 227 b.

<sup>2</sup> Baker-Mayor, i. p. 21.

<sup>3</sup> See p. 16.

academical authorities by Sir Roger de Heydon, and which, after having been held by them for so long—and known as “University Hostel”—was handed over to Pembroke. The scholars who lived therein are the *Clerici Universitatis* who paid rent to St John’s Hospital, as recorded in the rolls quoted on p. 51.

The mention of this gift reminds us that we have chronicled several donors of houses and lands to the University—whose names were long remembered in the prayer at the *Missa Benefactorum*<sup>1</sup>. Sir Roger Haydon, Thomas de Tuddenham and Maud de Walden his wife, and Robert de Bytering, are thirteenth century benefactors whose names ought still annually to be mentioned in the University Church and in the College Chapels of Pembroke, Caius and Trinity.

Thomas de Tuddenham was one of the University Bedells, and the allusions to his possessions and to his liberality illustrate the financial position of these officials. Thomas the bedel, indeed, was a member of a good family, his brother, Sir Robert de Tuddenham<sup>2</sup>, being the knightly owner of some considerable property.

Robert de Bytering is styled *magister*, and it is probable that most of those to whom this title is prefixed in old Cambridge deeds and documents were graduates of the University. And thus we see that members of certain of the old town families—like the owners of the St Edmund’s estate—sometimes entered their sons on the University lists, as they allowed them to join the neighbouring monasteries. Other townsmen, like John Paternoster, were connected with Hostels for the students.

This mention of the religious houses reminds us that, at the coming of the Friars, the University received additional teachers and members. Thus, in the district with which we are dealing we have, across the waters, beyond the mills, in Newnham, an establishment of the brothers of Mount Carmel<sup>3</sup>. Towards the end of this century the members of this order in

<sup>1</sup> Stokes’s Book in the University Registry.

<sup>2</sup> Nasmyth’s Tanner’s *Not. Monast.* pp. 516, 613; *Close Rolls* (27 Ed. III) m. 10.

<sup>3</sup> See note on p. 15.

England changed their habits for white copes (*capae*) instead of coarse woollen cloaks (*pallia strangulata*); and became known as the White Friars. Dwelling, however, thus outside the town (*extra villam*), they suffered in winter many and great inconveniences *propter inundationem aquarum*, so that the scholars could not have access to them to hear Divinity (*ad Theologiam audiendum*), nor could they go to town to get their provisions (*pro victu suo habendo*). Hence in the year 1290 they petitioned Parliament for permission to remove to this side of the river. Accordingly, the request being granted, they removed to part of the present site of Queens' College etc.

Of the Friars of Penitence, whose buildings on the west side of Trumpington Street we have traced, the Barnwell *Liber*<sup>1</sup> says: "Ipsi Fratres de Sacco congregaverunt multos et bonos scolares"; while of the White Canons, who settled on the east side, the same chronicle<sup>2</sup> writes: "Canonici de Sempringham inhabitabant ad Capellam Sancti Eadmundi, et lectionibus audiendis et disputationibus multum insistebant."

The last University incident, which need be specialized, shows a strange touch of (undergraduate) nature—for we have recorded how<sup>3</sup>—more than 600 years ago—quidam clerici universitatis Cantebrigie—in what modern slang calls a "Rag"—carried off certain materials from a demolished building! The incident has been detailed on page 43. With this linking of past and present, we may close this chapter in the Intimate History of the Town and University of Cambridge.

<sup>1</sup> *Liber Memorandorum Ecclesie de Bernewelle*, ed. by J. W. Clark, M.A. p. 218.

<sup>2</sup> *Ibid.* p. 212.

<sup>3</sup> *Ibid.* p. 161.



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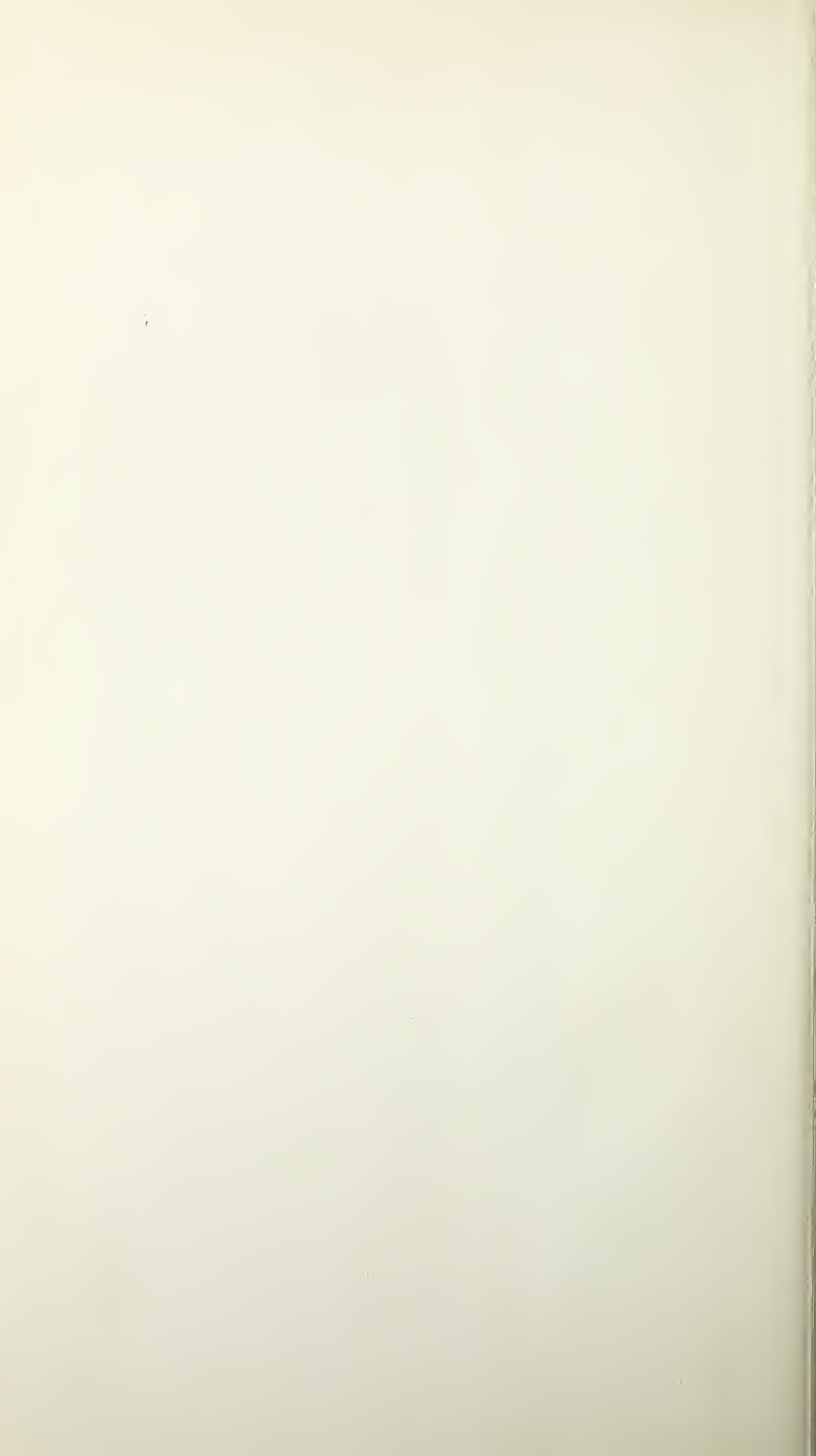
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